THE BLAINE AND LOGAN CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

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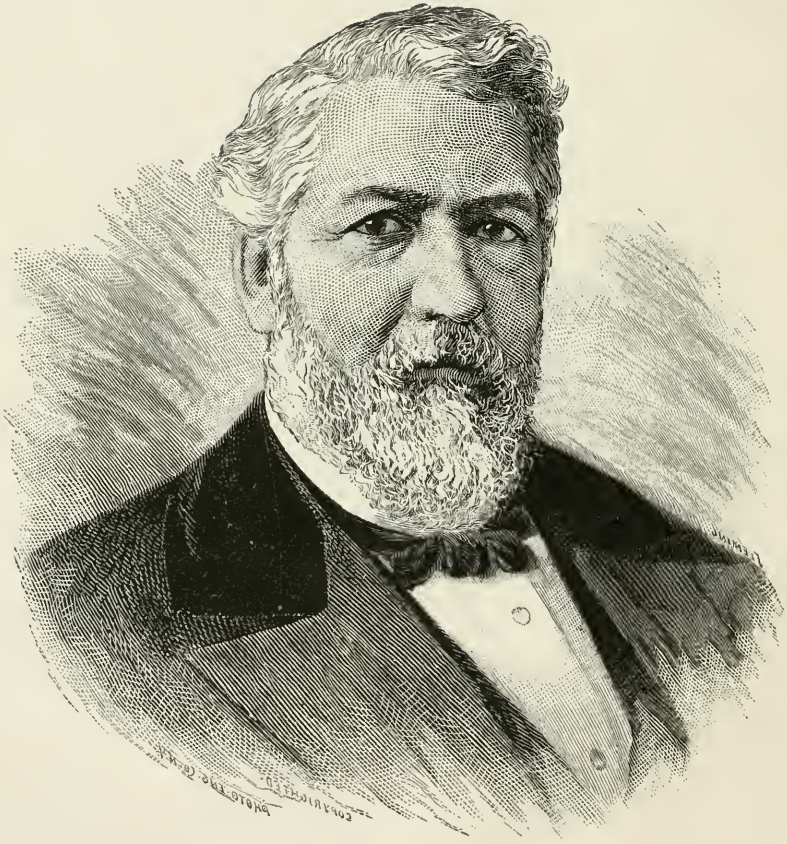

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.
(OF MAINE.)

THE

BLAINE AND LOGAN

CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

BLAINE'S SPEECHES DURING THE CANVASS, AND SOME OF HIS PUBLIC LETTERS, INCLUDING THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE. GEN. LOGAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, AND HIS ADDRESSES TO THE VETERANS.

COMPILED BY

T. B. BOYD.

CHICAGO, 1884.

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PREFACE.

It may be well to state at the outset, that the narrative portion of this volume is taken mainly from the correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune* during the campaign. The speeches are given as reported by the Associated Press agency. No attempt is made at elaborate description. The only merit which is claimed for the compilation is, that it gives a full history of the brilliant campaign of Mr. Blaine from the time he entered personally into the canvass.

This book contains the salient points of the most wonderful political campaign of which history has record. After three and twenty years of power, and after having twice refused, in national convention assembled, to nominate its famed and foremost champion, the Republican party in June, 1884, nominated James G. Blaine for the high office of President of the United States. His lieutenant was placed on the ticket in the person of John A. Logan—the premier volunteer General of the war—an uncompromising Republican, acceptable to all elements of his party. These two men were supposed to be invincible. They were so, as regarded the Democratic party. The danger came from within. Blaine, particularly, had accumulated enemies. His lofty genius, his vast experience, his profound sarcasm and burning denunciation had raised up against him powerful opponents within his own political household. The first of these was Roscoe Conkling, of New York, who, with a littleness that is the very antithesis of his undoubted genius, refused to break a lance in defence of the Plumed Knight, and ignominiously appeared, like some captive king of the ancients, in the "triumph" of the Democratic candidate.

From the far-off forests of Maine the Republican standard-bearer, summoned by the voice of his people, which declared for him in language that could not have been misunderstood, came to the doubtful battle-ground of Ohio to dispute that fateful field. In spite of disorganization, defection, and apathy his very presence acted on the "Buckeye" State like an electric shock. The people felt that the leader was among them, and by the force of his inborn power, after a month of struggle almost savage in its intensity, Blaine won the gallant State of Ohio by nearly 12,000 votes! Had he followed the dictates of his own reason and returned to Augusta after winning that splendid victory, he would be President-elect of the United States to-day. But he yielded unwillingly to the advice of his misguided friends and made a fatal visit to the city of New York, after having received superb ovations in Detroit and Chicago.

The turning point of the great campaign was reached when Burchard delivered the address, now infamously celebrated, in which he used the alliterative phrase—"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Had Blaine understood the remark he would have replied to it then and there, but he never heard it, and when he recognized the deadliness of the moral poison, the antidote of his eloquence at New Haven came too late.

The battle was lost by a mere accident. Six hundred more votes for Blaine would have decided the struggle in his favor. The Irish defection from the Democratic party more than offset the "Mugwump" defection from the Republicans. It was the most extraordinary revolution recorded in American history.

Mr. Blaine himself, in his interview at Augusta immediately after election, nobly acknowledged the wonderful revolt of the Irish-American voters in his favor—partly because of his blood and particularly because of his broad National American policy.

Mr. Blaine came openly before the people to advocate his cause; a gallant and manly act. The people have a right to see and know their candidate. The people did not fail Mr. Blaine, the politicians did. There were traitors everywhere in the official Republican camp. He was slaughtered in the house of his alleged friends—beginning in the White House and ending at the foot of the ladder.

Mr. Cleveland, conscious of his own inferiority, shrank amid the shadows at Albany, and almost utterly hid himself from public view. He made no speeches, and created few antagonisms. His letter to Mrs. Beecher, in defense of his "virtue," was the silliest production that ever emanated from the pen of an American public man.

Victor Hugo, writing of Waterloo, said: "It was a battle of the first rank won by a Captain of the second." So the historian of the future in dwelling on the American National campaign of 1884 can truthfully say: "James G. Blaine, a Statesman of the first rank, was defeated, through an inscrutable combination of dunces and traitors, by Grover Cleveland, a politician of the fifth order."

But Mr. Blaine is yet in the full bloom of intellectual vigor. He is only in his fifty-fourth year and is, comparatively speaking, a young man politically. He has many a year, let us hope, in which he may be able to serve his country with honor to himself. He represents more thoroughly than any man now living, American ideas and American principles. He is our greatest and most earnest public man; he embodies in himself the ideal statesman and leader of the time. He comes up to the full height of the American conception of a political chief. He towers above every other man of his party. He represents the sentiment, the thought, the achievements of that party. He is an intellectual warrior, thoroughly trained, and capable of doing battle for the principles of the great organization with which he has been identified. He has at all times the courage of his

convictions. He fearlessly expresses his ideas. He is not finical like Curtis, or arrogant like Conkling. He does not resort to cant as Beecher does. He supported Hayes, who, by an accident of political malice, defeated him for the Presidential nomination in 1876. He supported Garfield in 1880, though Blaine himself was the choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of the country. He would have supported Arthur, or even Conkling, in 1884, if the party convention had chosen either as a standard-bearer. He is equally above jealousy and political intrigue. He is a loyal Republican, believing in the great mission of his party, and he is not capable of acting treacherously towards it. To paraphrase the words of the English Laureate, he is of American men the chief. The American people will yet bestow on him the highest honor in their gift by placing him in the proudest position on earth, by making him the President of the Republic, to express their sentiments to the nations of the earth, to urge the policy that America and not Europe shall govern our Nation, to extend American influence, to add glory upon glory to the greatest nation of freemen the world has ever seen. It is easy to predict even now that he will be the nominee of his party in 1888. He stands out prominently as the most able representative of Republican principles, and the people are getting tired of political accidents, political mediocrities, and political dunces. The election of Blaine as President will put his party in the position it held when Lincoln died.

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COL. ROBERT G INGERSOLL'S SPEECH,

NOMINATING

JAMES G. BLAINE FOR PRESIDENT,

At Cincinnati, June, 1876.

The following is Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's celebrated speech, nominating Mr. Blaine, at the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1876. It explains why Mr. Blaine was referred to during the canvass of 1884 as the "Plumed Knight:"

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I; but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts by seventy-five thousand majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil Hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well-known and approved political opinions. They demand a Statesman; they demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people; with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. [Applause.]

They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that all the people of the United States have

the industry to make the money, and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it. [Applause.]

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that when they come, they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire, greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention. [Applause.]

The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and divorcement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is as spotless as a star; but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a confederate Congress. The man who has, in full, heaped and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications, is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine. [Great Applause.]

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the past, and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag—such a man is James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year—a year filled with recollections of the Revolution; filled with the proud and tender memories of the past: with the sacred legends of liberty—a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in Congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander—for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for this man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat. [Applause.]

Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the Republican party to desert this gallant leader now, is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle. [Applause.]

James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no

human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great Republic, the only Republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine.

THE PLATFORM OF 1884.

The following is the full text of the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, June, 1884, and on which Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan conducted their brilliant campaign:

The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections; and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens.

The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men; for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration; a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished services in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur, we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity; and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people.

The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people.

We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights

and wages of the laborer; to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest.

The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax-payer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we, therefore, respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duties upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world; and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States, is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government; and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

The principle of public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people; and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people, and the railways alike, the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor; the enforcement of the eight hour law; a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues, wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit, we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain the

present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments; and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens. And we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war; and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879. So that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs; a policy which seeks peace and trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce; and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona-fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories; and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church; and that the laws so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a Nation, and not a mere confederacy of States; the National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duties; but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count, and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions; and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of fruits of such fraud and violence.

We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy; and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. McKINLEY, *Chairman.*

WM. WALTER PHELPS, *Secretary.*

THE COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION.

The President of the Convention, in conformity with the resolution adopted at the last session of the Convention, appointed the following-named gentlemen as the committee charged with the duty of notifying Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan of their respective nominations:

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Missouri, *Chairman.*

Alabama	George Turner.
Arkansas	Logan H. Roots.
California	Charles F. Crocker.
Colorado	S. H. Elbert.
Connecticut	Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware	Washington Hastings.
Florida	W. G. Stewart.
Georgia	C. D. Forsyth.
Illinois	George R. Davis.
Indiana	John H. Baker.
Iowa	N M. Hubbard.
Kansas	Henry E. Insley.
Kentucky	W. C. Goodloe.
Louisiana	W B. Merchant.
Maine	J. Manchester Haynes.
Maryland	J. McPherson Scott.

Massachusetts	Jesse M. Gove.
Michigan	Julius C. Burrows.
Minnesota	Cushman K. Davis.
Mississippi	John R. Lynch.
Missouri	Chauncey I. Filley.
Nebraska	Church Howe.
Nevada	M. D. Foley.
New Hampshire	Edward H. Rollins.
New Jersey	William Walter Phelps.
New York	Andrew D. White.
North Carolina	Patrick H. Winston, Jr.
Ohio	John B. Foraker.
Oregon	O. N. Denny.
Pennsylvania	Galusha A. Grow.
Rhode Island	Daniel G. Littlefield.
South Carolina	Samuel Lee.
Tennessee	J. C. Napier.
Texas	N. W. Cuney.
Vermont	Frederick Billings.
Virginia	Samuel M. Yost.
West Virginia	Arnold C. Sherr.
Wisconsin	E. W. Keyes.
Arizona	A. H. Stebbins.
Dakota	J. L. Jolly.
District of Columbia	P. H. Carson.
Idaho	W. N. Shilling.
Montana	Lee Mantle.
New Mexico	W. H. H. Llewellyn.
Utah	Nathan Kimball.
Washington	George D. Hill.
Wyoming	J. W. Meldrum.

CHAS. W. CLISBEE, Michigan, *Secretary.*

THE NOTIFICATION TO MR. BLAINE.

The committee appointed by the National Republican Convention, to notify MR. BLAINE of the action of the Convention, performed that duty Saturday, June 21st, 1884, at Augusta, the shady lawn in front of the Blaine homestead being chosen as the scene of the ceremonial. When all the preliminaries had been arranged, General HENDERSON, of Missouri, stepped forward and presented the address of the committee, as follows:

Mr. Blaine: Your nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention recently assembled in Chicago, is already known to you. The gentlemen before you, constituting a committee composed of one member from each State and Territory of the country, and one from the District of Columbia, now come as the accredited organ of that Convention, to give you formal notice of the nomination and to request your acceptance thereof.

It is, of course, known to you, that besides your own, several names, among the most honored in the councils of the Republican party, were presented by their friends as candidates for this office. Between your friends and the friends of gentlemen so justly entitled to the respect and confidence of their political associates, the contest was one of generous rivalry, free from any taint of bitterness, and equally free from the reproach of injustice. At an early stage of the proceedings of the Convention, it became manifest that the Republican States, whose aid must be invoked at last to insure success to the ticket, earnestly desired your nomination. It was equally manifest that this desire, so earnestly expressed by the delegates from these States, was but the truthful reflection of an irresistible popular demand. It was not thought, nor pretended, that this demand had its origin in any ambitious desires of your own, or in the organized work of your friends, but it was recognized to be what it truthfully is—the spontaneous expression by a free people of their love and admiration of a chosen leader.

No nomination would have given satisfaction to all the members of the party. This was not to be expected in a country so extended in area and so varied in interests. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, disappointed so many fond hopes and overthrew so many cherished ambitions, that for a short time the disaffection threatened to ripen into open revolt. In 1872, the discontent was so pronounced as to impel large masses of the party into organized opposition to its nominees. For many weeks after the nomination of Gen. Garfield, in 1880, defeat seemed almost inevitable. Fortunately, in each case the shock of disappointment was followed by the sober second thought. Individual preferences gradually yielded to convictions of public duty. The promptings of patriotism finally rose superior to the irritations and animosities of the hour. Indeed, the party in every trial has grown stronger in the face of threatened danger.

In tendering you this nomination, it gives us pleasure to remember that those great measures which furnished causes for party congratulation by the late Convention at Chicago, and which are now crystalized into the legislation of the country—measures which have strengthened and dignified the Nation, while they have elevated and advanced the people—have, at all times and on all proper occasions, received your earnest and valuable support. It was your good fortune to aid in protecting the Nation against the assaults of armed treason; you were present and helped to unloose the shackles of the slave; you assisted in

placing the new guarantees of freedom in the Federal Constitution; your voice was potent in preserving the National faith; when false theories of finance would have blasted National and individual prosperity, we kindly remember you as the fast friend of honest money and commercial integrity. In all that pertains to the security and repose of capital, the dignity of labor, the manhood, elevation and freedom of the people, the right of the oppressed to demand, and the duty of the government to afford, protection, your public acts have received the unqualified indorsment of popular approval.

But we are not unmindful of the fact that parties, like individuals, cannot live entirely on the past, however splendid the record. The present is ever charged with its immediate cares, and the future presses on with its new duties and its perplexing responsibilities. Parties, like individuals, however, that are free from the stain of violated faith in the past, are fairly entitled to presumptions of sincerity in their promises for the future.

Among the promises made by the party in its late convention at Chicago, are: Purity and economy of adminstration; protection of the citizen, native and naturalized, at home and abroad; the prompt restoration of our navy; a wise reduction of the surplus revenues, relieving the tax-payer without injuring the laborer; the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers; import duties, when necessary at all, to be levied not for revenue only, but for the double purpose of revenue *and* protection; regulation of internal commerce by the National Congress; settlement of international differences by peaceful arbitration, but coupled with the reassertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by the fathers of the Republic; perseverance in the good work of civil service reform, "to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided:" honest currency based on coin of intrinsic value, adding strength to the public credit, and giving renewed vitality to every branch of American industry.

Mr. Blaine: During the last twenty-three years the Republican party has builded a new Republic—a Republic far more splendid than that originally designed by our forefathers. Its proportions, already grand, may yet be enlarged; its foundations may yet be strengthened, and its columns adorned with a beauty more resplendent still. To you, as its architect-in-chief, will soon be assigned this grateful work.

MR. BLAINE'S REPLY.

To this address Mr. Blaine replied, saying:

"*Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the National Committee*: I receive, not without deep sensibility, your official notice of the action of the National Convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate, more profoundly than I can express, the honor

which is implied in the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican party of the Nation, speaking through the authoritative voice of its duly accredited delegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage, from the list of eminent Statesmen whose names were presented, fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor, and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me.

"In accepting the nomination, as I now do, I am impressed, I might almost say oppressed, with a sense of the labor and responsibility which attach to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected, and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to say that I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the National Convention, and in whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval.

"Apart from your official errand, gentleman, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my home. With many of you I have already shared the duties of the public service, and have enjoyed the most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great Republic has been agreeable, and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but among friends. Invoking the blessing of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear, and with manly hearts."

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply, the members of the committee were introduced to him individually, and an hour was spent in social and informal converse. The members of the committee were then entertained at lunch.

THE NOTIFICATION TO GEN. LOGAN.

Chairman J. B. Henderson, and the members of the committee charged by the Republican National Convention with the duty of formally informing the candidates for President and Vice-President of their nomination, met at Washington, D. C., June 24th, 1884, to present the formal address to Gen. Logan. Gen. Henderson addressed Gen. Logan as follows:

Senator Logan: The gentlemen present constitute a committee of the Republican Convention recently assembled at Chicago, charged with the duty of communicating to you the formal notice of your nomination by that Convention as a candidate for Vice-President of the United

States. You are not unaware of the fact that your name was presented to the Convention and urged by a large number of the delegates as a candidate for President. So soon, however, as it became apparent that Mr. Blaine, your colleague on the ticket, was the choice of the party for that high office, your friends, with those of other competitors, promptly yielded their preferences to this manifest wish of the majority.

In tendering you this nomination, we are able to assure you it was made without opposition, and with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in the history of nominating conventions. We are gratified to know, that in a career of great usefulness and distinction you have most efficiently aided in the enactment of those measures of legislation and of constitutional reform in which the Convention found special cause for party congratulation. The principles enunciated in the platform adopted will be recognized by you as the same which have so long governed and controlled your political conduct. The pledges made by the party find guarantee of performance in the fidelity with which you have heretofore discharged every trust confided to your keeping.

In your election, the people of this country will furnish new proof of the excellence of our institutions. Without wealth, without help from others, without *any* resources except those of heart, conscience, intellect, energy and courage, you have won a high place in the world's history, and secured the confidence and affections of your countrymen. Being one of the people, your sympathies are with the people. In civil life your chief care has been to better their condition, to secure their rights, and perpetuate their liberties. When the Government was threatened by armed treason, you entered its service as a private, became a commander of armies, and are now the idol of the citizen soldiers of the Republic. Such, in the judgment of your party, is the candidate it has selected, and, in behalf of that party, we ask you to accept its nomination.

Gen. Logan replied:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I receive your visit with pleasure, and accept with gratitude the sentiments you have so generously expressed in discharge of the duty with which you have been intrusted by the National Republican Convention. Intending to address you a formal communication shortly, in accordance with recognized usage, it would be out of place to detain you at this time with remarks which properly belong to the official utterances of a letter of acceptance. I may be permitted to say, however, that, though I did not seek the nomination of Vice-President, I accept it as a trust reposed in me by the Republican party, to the advancement of whose broad policy upon all questions connected with the progress of our Government and of our people I have dedicated my best energies, and with this acceptance I may properly signify my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred

upon me by my friends in so unanimously tendering this nomination, and I sincerely thank them for this tribute. I am not unmindful of the great responsibility attaching to the office, and if elected I shall enter upon the performance of its duties with the firm conviction that he who has such unanimous support of his party friends, as the circumstances connected with the nomination and your own words, Mr. Chairman, indicate, and consequently such wealth of counsel to draw upon, can not fail in a proper discharge of the duties committed to him. I tender to you my thanks, Mr. Chairman, for the kind expressions you have made, and I offer to you and your fellow-committeemen my most cordial greetings.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 15, 1884.

The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the National Republican Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Rupublican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the Civil War, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined, and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate

of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the census of 1850 an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars ($14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars ($44,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears, that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent., the aggregate property increased 214 per cent., showing a vastly enhanced wealth *per capita* among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war, and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of $125,000,000 per month, surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and

charitable institutions, schools, seminaries, and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged, is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors, and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interests against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from some obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased, indeed, at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars ($24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America—elsewhere referred to—had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars ($9,000,000,000). On the other hand, our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars ($12,000,000,000)—the

whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade, when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years 40 per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth fivefold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the Island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact, the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But, happily, the farmers of America are intelligent, and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that, during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to $2,600,000,000, while Illinois had advanced to $3,200,000,000. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of $850,000,000, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of $1,500,000,000. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West had grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth in 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that, having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, it has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home

to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported 100 bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that, in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

Such facts as these, touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home, give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also, that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention, or governmental inteference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by 56,000,000 of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party.

Compared with our foreign commerce, these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter, countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home

market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial system which, under Republican administrations, has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our manufactures and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which, with the power of increased capital, will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily

removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any Power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no Power desires to attack the United States.

With the nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement, that, for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration, and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration, and it should, in my judgment, be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of arbitration. The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish-American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as Secretary of State, in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico by giving the assurance, in an official dispatch, that "there is not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish-American people from a Saxon-American people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the Western Hemisphere amounted to $350,000,000—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may be disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite 50,000,000, and that, in proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded $225,000,000, while the exports were less than $125,000.000—showing a balance against us of more than $100,000,000. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manu-

facturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Can not this condition of trade in great part be changed? Can not the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great Powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especia province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

The name of *American*, which belongs to us in our National capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the Republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time, and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable condition of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the North the South needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These at least should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that Nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

The general character of the Civil Service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable. In the one supreme test—the collection and disbursement of revenue—the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any Nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it can be said, to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the Civil Service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller, have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty, are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments, and the Executive Department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules, and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be right observance of the law which gives, in all cases of equal competency, the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer, except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point, and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law, which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission, offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous.

My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusion of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels—encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the right of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive National sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

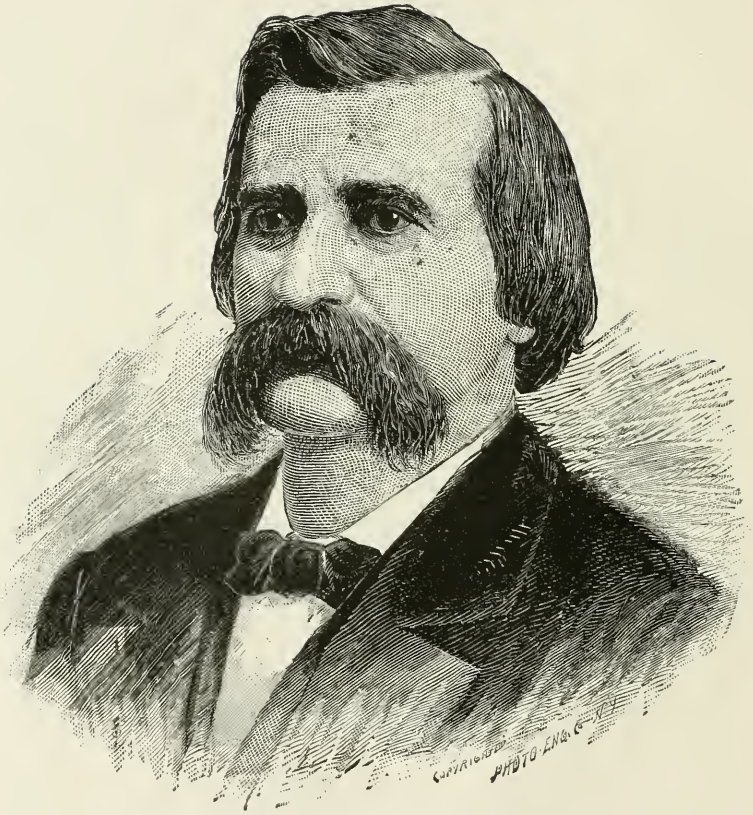
The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic

nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land-holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many, is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers, and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so. Among our National interests, one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our Civil War, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufacturers, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises, would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation, and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch-enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.



HON. JOHN A. LOGAN.
(OF ILLINOIS.)

GEN. LOGAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1884.

Dear Sir: Having received from you the 24th of June official notification of my nomination by the National Republican Convention as the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities; and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform. Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late Convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly.

The resolutions of the platform declaring for the levy of such duties "as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity," meet my hearty approval. If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be reproduced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber lands and water-ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic system and those of other governments, and especially to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities, and our aspirations. In all successful governments it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just

balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows, which is hurtful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own National life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our National credit, the financial and business uncertainties, and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life. Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican party, sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have nevertheless been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make an unwilling concession to the correctness of the principle of an equitably adjusted protective tariff by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and by the great expense of the necessaries of life are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing, and health-producing food, which, with wholesome mental and social recreation, can alone make existence happy and desirable. Now, if the products of these countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer, in an attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In case of a substantial reduction in pay, there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States and specially provided for, such as coffee and tea, are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by the lowering of duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of a European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of proper opportunities of self-improvement, and his value as a citizen charged with a portion of the obligations of the government would be lessened. The moral tone of the laboring classs would suffer, and, in turn, the interests of capital and the well-being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would react upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all classes of people, the manufacturer, farmer, mechanic and

laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security to capital, and the very best guarantee of peace and happiness. The obvious policy of our government is to protect both capital and labor by the proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which goes to build up the general prosperity of our people. The National Convention, in view of special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt separate resolutions on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended. No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting the tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms. Difficult as this work appears and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system, which, it is safe to say, has never before been equaled by that of any other nation. Under the operation of our system of finance, the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a National credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities, at a constantly increasing premium, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world. Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of bill circulation attach to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standard, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican party is continued, there can be no impairment of the National credit. Therefore, under the present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in bonds or bills of the United States or in bills of the National banks. The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions, respectively, looking to the promotion of our inter-State and foreign commerce, and to the matter of our foreign relations, are fraught with great importance to our people. In respect to inter-State commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and the facilities of transportation, that

commerce may flow freely to the States themselves, to the diversity of industries and employments to be promoted in all sections of our country; and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations, in relation to which it may emphatically be said, "Time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world.

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life imperatively require that immediate and effective means shall be taken, through peaceful, orderly, and conservative methods, to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister Republics, Spanish America, as also to our friends, the people of the Brazilian Empire. The Republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon a similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affectionate admiration and as a model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will bind all together by ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small commonwealths in the military and naval sense of European Powers, they look to us as at least a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments which, aggressive in the past, has not been abandoned at this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competition. Politically, we should be bound to the Republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative public policy Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between ourselves and any member of the American Republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would be in a meeting of a general conference or Congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached. An agreement of this kind would give to our sister Republics confidence in each other and in us, closer communication would at once ensue, and reciprocally advantageous commercial treaties might be made whereby much of the commerce which now floats across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channels and inure to the greater prosperity of all American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

The United States has grown to be a government representing more

than 50,000,000 people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere naval power, is one of the first nations of the world. As such its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our government should construct enormous fleets of improved ironclads, and maintain a commensurate body of seamen, in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval Powers of Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not effective means to repel the wanton invasion of our coast and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so univer sally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just international right, quite improbable. What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American Republics situated upon this continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by different systems of government upon another continent. An appeal to right by such a government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to a means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that an era when all international differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off.

The central idea of the Republican form of government is the rule of the whole people, as opposed to other forms which rest upon the privileged class. Our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present Republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness only the government of a portion of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion, held in a condition of absolute, despotic and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation. With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American Republic suddenly assumed the full character of the government of the whole people, and 4,000,000 human creatures emerged from the condition of bondmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation, which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements, and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But a disagreeable fact of the case is, that while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we

were in the ante-bellum days of the Republic. There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many Southern States the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In the face of this incontestable truth, these States invariably return Democratic majorities. In other States of the South, the colored people, although not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and, with the white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats; yet precisely the same political result obtains, the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind," or as a stroke of finesse. Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become, that we are brought face to face with the extraordinay political fact that the Democratic party of the South relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for success in the National elections.

This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner comporting with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people, in a double sense:

First. It is in violation—open, direct and flagrant—of the primary principle upon which our government is supposed to rest, viz: That the control of the government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decisions of all questions.

Second. It is in violation of the rights and interests of the States wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the Nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the National taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously greater population of these other States of the Union, are subject every four years to dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength. Under this system the minorities actually attempt to direct the course of National affairs, and, up to this time, success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and the subject interests an overwhelming majority of our people North and South.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is, that if the Republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by the minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can be overridden. The colored people of the South have recently emerged

from the bondage of their present political oppressors; they have had but few advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites. As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of popular government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond the resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure absolute freedom of National elections everywhere, to the end that our Congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning the National legislation, and especially to the end that in Presidential contests the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and, in compliance with our laws, to co-operation with our government. While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations, and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens, in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our National family, or embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly Powers.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of Statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that toward its solution many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party since its accession to power. In the partisan warfare made upon the latter with a view of weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the party making the indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the Democratic creed. With a determination to elevate our

governmental administration to a standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the Republican party has sedulously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection under the plastic hand of time and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration, and embraces sub-questions of how to avoid abuses possible to the lodgment of an immense number of appointments in the hands of the Executive; of how to give encouragement to and provoke emulation in various government employes, in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct, and exemplary honesty; and how best to avoid the evils of creating a privileged class in the government service, who, in imitation of European prototypes, may gradually lose all proficiency and value, in the belief that they possess a life calling, only to be taken away in case of some flagrant abuse.

The thinking, earnest men of the Republican party have made no wordy demonstration upon this, but they have endeavored quietly to perform that which their opponents are constantly promising without performing. Under Republican rule the result has been, that, without engrafting any of the objectionable features of European systems upon our own, there has been a steady and even rapid elevation of the civil service in all its departments, until it can now be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that the service is more just, more efficient, and purer in all its features, than ever before since the establishment of our government; and if defects still exist in our system, the country can safely rely upon the Republican party as the most efficient instrument for their removal. I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the administration of civil service, and will lend my best efforts to accomplish the point of greatest attainable perfection in this branch of our service.

The Republican party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining iniquity shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully executed laws.

There are subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying, that, while there should be the most rigid economy in governmental administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony either in our domestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and a liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican party should not be imperiled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a Labor Bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition, I regard as a salutary measure. The eight-hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our

navy to a degree enabling us to amply protect our coast lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign water which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own.

The public lands belong to the people, and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them; and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration shall from time to time suggest.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

To the Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the committee.

MR. BLAINE ON THE MAINE STATE ELECTION.

The evening of the day of the Maine State election, about 10 o'clock, a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000, with torchlights and brass bands, surrounded Mr. Blaine's house at Augusta, and gave him a serenade. When he appeared at the door there was immense cheering. He said:

Fellow-citizens and old friends: The Republicans of Maine may well congratulate themselves on the magnificent victory which they have won. Four years ago this evening we were overwhelmed and humiliated by the loss of the State. We rejoice now over the unparalleled triumph which is registered by the choice of both branches of the Legislature, by the election of all the Representatives in Congress, of all the county officers in every county in the State, except one, and by the popular majority for Gov. Robie of perhaps 15,000 votes. The cause of this Democratic overthrow; gentlemen, is known to us all. Our canvass has been conducted on one great issue; our papers have kept that constantly before the people; every speaker from every platform has enumerated, defended, enforced it. It is the issue of protection to American labor. The tariff has been almost the only question discussed in our canvass, and the people have responded nobly. They understand the subject fully. They know the details of the Morrison Tariff bill, and they read therein the precise results which would follow if our opponents should obtain control of the National Government. They know that the Morrison bill enacted into a law would seriously cripple if not utterly destroy the leading industrial interests of Maine: that it would reduce the wages of every laboring-man and stop every new manufacturing enterprise in the State. Seeing this, the people of Maine have protested against the enactment of so destructive a measure and have set the seal of disapprobation upon the Democratic party that supports it. Many Democrats of Maine who never before wavered in their allegiance to the party have ranged themselves to-day on the side of protection to American industry by voting the full Republican ticket. Their leaders could not hold them. Party discipline is powerless against the convictions of men. The issue on the temperance amendment to the Constitution has been very properly and very rigidly separated from the political contest of the State to-day. Many Democrats voted for it and some Republicans voted against it. The

Republican party, by the desire of many leading temperance men, took no action as a party on the amendment. For myself, I decided not to vote at all on the question. I took this position because I am chosen by the Republican party as the representative of National issues, and by no act of mine shall any question be obtruded into the National campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics. Certain advocates of prohibition and certain opponents of prohibition are each seeking to drag the issue into the National canvass, and thus tending to exclude from popular consideration questions which press for National decision. If there be any questions that belong solely to the police power of the State it is the control of the liquor traffic, and wise men will not neglect National issues in the year of the National contest. The judicious friends of protective tariff, which is the practical issue of the campaign, will not divert their votes to the question of prohibition, which is not a practical issue in a National campaign. I accept with great pleasure your congratulations on the vote of this city and the surrounding towns of Kennebec County. I do not disguise from you that I am profoundly gratified with the result. Desirous of the good opinion of all men, I am sure I esteem beyond all others the good opinion of these excellent people, among whom I have passed nearly all the years of my adult life, who have known me intimately from young manhood as a fellow-citizen, neighbor and friend. I return my thanks for your call, and still heartier thanks for your great work of to-day.

This speech, it may be well to say, struck the key-note to the future canvass.

After Mr. Blaine had concluded, Senator Cullom of Illinois, who was present, was called upon, and made a brief and eloquent address. Gen. Swift of Boston, also spoke. There were present on the occasion; besides the most prominent citizens of Augusta, Senator Cullom and Gen. Swift, Col. Stone of Detroit, Col. Osgood and J. H. Manley.

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN SPEECHES,

FROM AUGUSTA TO BOSTON.

During the State canvass in Maine, Mr. Blaine attended many campaign meetings, and made a few brief remarks of a non-political character. His presence, however, inspired enthusiasm. It encouraged the Republicans, and imparted animation to the canvass. After the election, it was acknowledged on all hands that the splendid majority of nearly 20,000, which Gen. Robie, the Republican candidate for Governor, received September 8th, was due to the part which the Presidential nominee had taken in the campaign. It was reasoned, and correctly that if Mr. Blaine's participation in the Maine contest met with such good results, his presence in other States could not fail to add to Republican enthusiasm, and have a most important influence, particularly in the close States. It was understood at the time that Mr. Blaine had some reluctance about entering on what would be called a personal canvass, but he finally yielded to the judgment of the National Committee, and left Augusta the afternoon of the 17th of September for New York. His trip through Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, evoked extraordinary enthusiasm. Senator Hale and Postmaster Manley, of Augusta, accompanied Mr. Blaine from his home. At Portland Congressman Reed joined the party.

AT BOSTON.

Boston was reached at 10:30 P. M., September 17th. On his journey to the Massachusetts capital, he was greeted by enthusiastic thousands at Portsmouth, Newburyport, Ipswich, Salem, Somerville and Lynn. At the

latter city a committee of prominent citizens, consisting of Messrs. Hidden, Hartwell French, B. Scribner, T. C. Johnson, and C. W. Whitcomb, joined Mr. Blaine and his party, and accompanied them to Boston, where they were met by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Henry Parkman, Chairman of the Ward and City Committee of Boston, Col. Whipple and Col. Charles H. Allen of the Governor's staff, Mr. Grozier, Secretary of the Governor; the Hon. W. W. Crapo, Mr. Robert W. Southworth, and Mr. Robert F. Means of the State Committee. Soon after the first greetings were over, Mr. Blaine stepped out upon the balcony of the hotel in response to the urgent demands of the great gathering, and spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the old-fashioned Boston welcome. I do not come to your city as a stranger, and I feel that I am among old friends and true friends. [Cheers.] I have known your city intimately for thirty years. I have watched its progress with deep personal interest, and whenever it fell within my power I have, in a humble way contributed thereto Boston is to all New England the center of interest as much in my own State as in yours, and there is no city within the limits of the Union where a popular greeting would be more grateful than it is to me this evening from this people. [Cheers.] Thanking you with all my heart for the good will and good cheer with which you have received me, I bid you good evening.

The meeting at Boston was spontaneous and enthusiastic. It is estimated that 20,000 listened to the brief speech given above.

AT WORCESTER.

The following day, September 18th, Mr. Blaine left Boston for Worcester, arriving at the latter place about noon. Here he was met by a non-partisan reception committee, and when the train drew into the station he was heartily cheered by several thousand admirers. Mr. Blaine was accompanied by Senator Hale and Secretary Fessenden, and was immediately driven to the fair grounds, through streets lined with enthusiastic multitudes, in an open barouche, in which also sat President Platt, of the Massachusetts

Agricultural Society, and Mayor Reed, of Worcester. After a lunch and a brief informal social interview, Mr. Blaine addressed the very large gathering assembled as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sure that, under this rich autumn sun and in this rich and prosperous State, you will expect from me to-day nothing but words of congratulation. And if there be any one spot within the limits of the United States which may challenge all others in prosperity, contentment, and general happiness, it must be Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts. [Applause.] We are in the habit in our minds, without looking closely at figures, to think of some of the rich sections of Europe as far more populous than any sections we have in this country; but in the great United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there is not so dense a population as inhabits Massachusetts from this point to the sea; there is not in the crowded Kingdom of Belgium; not in that hive of industry—Holland—so dense a population as you on this ground represent to-day, and when you come to compare the comfort, thrift, and general prosperity of the entire people there is not, perhaps, on this circling globe a community that can stand comparison. Out West, on those rich lands which "laugh a crop when tickled with a hoe," in that "boundless continuity" of space in which the agricultural district stretches from the crest of the Alleghenies to the great plains, it will be a surprise to them, if it is not to you, that this county of Worcester, out of 1,700 and odd counties that make up all of the States, is the fifteenth in the whole United States in the value of its agricultural products; and, what is more surprising, that, standing in this high rank in agricultural industry and agricultural product, it stands still higher in mechanical industry and the product of manufacturers, for in that great list it stands tenth in the United States. So that when you come to estimate the $5,500,000,000 product of manufacturers in a single year, and $3,500,000,000 as the product of agriculture in a single year in this United States, you can see what must be the magnificent prosperity of this county that it should stand fifteenth in one list and tenth in the other. Gentlemen, this county has been long noted, has been long known. It is the county best known in the State—so widely known throughout the Union—and if it were to be presented, or if any county in this country were to be presented, as the one exemplar, the one illustration of what free industry, and free schools, and free education could do, there would be one voice in favor of presenting the county of Worcester as that exemplar. [Applause.] We are sometimes a little jealous of you in Massachusetts, but perhaps it is only for your superior prosperity [laughter]; but outside and beyond that jealousy I am here to say on behalf of the State which was part of the old Commonwealth that for the county of Worcester, for the State of Massachusetts, no other

feeling is entertained than that of profound respect, admiration, and honor [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the very cordial and hospitable reception which has been made so agreeable to-day, and wishing you abundant increase of the great prosperity which surrounds you, I bid you a cordial farewell. [Applause.]

TO NEW YORK.

After leaving Worcester the train made the run to Palmer without a stop. At that point Mr. Blaine left his car and went along the platform, shaking hands with as many as he could of the hundreds who were upon it, and who cheered him lustily. When the train arrived at Springfield it was at once surrounded by thousands. Mr. Blaine having come forward, the Hon. William H. Hale said: "Fellow-citizens, allow me to present to you James G. Blaine." This introduction was the signal for renewed cheers, to which Mr. Blaine replied: "I thank you, my friends, very heartily for your cordial reception. I have no time to say more than simply my thanks." Mr. Hale called for three cheers, and three times three were given. Then Mr. Blaine spent several minutes shaking hands with those who could reach him. In response to calls for another speech he said: "I again extend to you my sincere thanks for this hearty reception." At Springfield the following-named gentlemen got on the train: Col. H. T. Sperry, Postmaster Dickinson, State Senator Cooley, the Hon. John R. Brick, Z. B. Plympton, United States Marshal Kenney, J. J. Morris, A. S. Hatch of Mississippi, and S. O. Prentiss of Hartford, Postmaster Sperry, Collector Beers, and H. Lynde Harrison, Chairman of the Connecticut Republican Central Committee, They had arranged for a special train from Hartford to New York, and they urged Mr. Blaine to get on it, but he decided, owing to the lateness of the hour and the uncertainty of such means of progression, not to do so. Hartford also gave him an enthusiastic greeting. In its railway station was a multitude of people who made the welkin ring with shouts of joy. When quiet had been in a measure secured, Mr. Blaine said, in reply to earnest calls for a speech:

I have no time for any speech, gentlemen, otherwise than to thank you for your very kind and cordial reception. The platform of an express train is not a very good place to speak from. I regret that my voice could be heard only by so small a portion of this vast audience, if I could speak.

AT NEW YORK.

As the train entered the station of New York a salute was given the party by the explosion of thirty-eight railway torpedoes upon the rails, the band playing "Marching through Georgia." Mr. Blaine turned to Collector Robertson, and laughingly said, "I thought there was to be no demonstration." He looked pleased at the welcome, and he walked from the train, taking the arm of ex-Gov. Cornell. The roofs of the cars on the adjoining tracks were covered with people, and a large crowd was assembled on the walks and stairway of the entrance to the station. As his tall form towered above the crowd which rushed toward him, his hand was seized by Stephen B. Elkins, while the air was rent with shouts of "Hurrah for Blaine." When he reached the steps leading to the street the crowd rushed upon him, him and many shook hands with him. As Mr Blaine stepped to his carriage the torches were waved aloft, and the lanterns swung around the heads of those who held them, the immense crowd joining in the cheers given by the uniformed escort. The carriage halted in front of the reservoir, Mr. Blaine waving his hand and bowing as the crowd cheered and surged about him. When the order to march was given, the Pioneer Club led the way, Mr. Blaine's carriage coming next, the rear being taken by the Jacobus Battery. Along the avenue there were groups of sightseers. The Union League Club was brilliantly illuminated, and a great crowd was in front of the Republican headquarters. The gathering on the sidewalks followed along from the station to the hotel, keeping up a continuous cheering, which Mr. Blaine acknowledged by lifting his hat.

As soon as Mr. Blaine reached the hotel, the immense crowd in Madison Square yelled and cheered "Blaine!

Blaine!" and in a few minutes after, when Mr. Blaine descended to the parlor-floor and stepped out upon the balcony, he was vigorously cheered. He responded by lifting his hat and bowing. A number of friends had meanwhile entered the parlor, and when Mr. Blaine retired from the night air, they crowded about to shake his hand. Among those present were Stephen B. Elkins, Senators Jones and Chaffee, Postmaster J. H. Manley of Augusta, N. H. Painter of Washington, Gen. Jardine, and Speaker Titus Sheard of New York. Mr. Blaine made no speech but retired to his room. Ex-Gov. Cornell shook his hand as he bade him good-night, and said: "I will see you to-morrow, Mr. Blaine."

"Yes, to-morrow morning," was Mr. Blaine's reply.

GEN. GRANT AMONG THE CALLERS.

Mr. Blaine spent the greater part of the following day (the 19th of September) chatting with the people who called upon him. He held a general reception during the forenoon. The most prominent caller of the day was Gen. U. S. Grant, who had expressed himself in favor of Mr. Blaine, but his call in person was a source of surprise and great gratification to Mr. Blaine's friends. Gen. Grant was looking very well. The two met without the slightest embarrassment, and had a free, general talk about the political situation.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* describes the meeting of Grant and Blaine as follows:

"The main incident of the day politically was the call of Gen. Grant upon Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine was seated in his rooms with a number of personal and political friends. Suddenly there was a knock at the door, and Mr. Blaine, who had just risen from a seat, stepped forward to open it. A stout, heavy-set man, with gray whiskers and dark blue eyes, leaning on a pair of crutches, stood at the threshold. It did not take an instant for the crowd to recognize the veteran figure of Gen. Grant. Quick as a flash every man was on his feet.

"Mr. Blaine stepped forward in delighted surprise, and grasped the General's hand with much warmth. Everybody in the room was silent as the two foremost men of their time stood hand in hand in the center of the room. The reception on the part of both was sincere and unaffected, and tears seemed to sparkle in the General's eyes as he noticed the deference which all so gladly paid him. Leaning on his crutches, the General was led to an adjoining settee, and there Mr. Blaine and he remained in consultation for nearly an hour. A little boy attached to the National Republican headquarters, who had come over to see the candidate, was sitting at a center-table in the room, on which rested his elbows, while he gazed earnestly at the spectacle before him. Then, turning to a gentleman whom he knew, he said in a quiet voice: 'And that is the man whom Ward robbed?'

"Altogether, the scene was one which those who witnessed it are never likely to forget. To Mr. Blaine, Gen. Grant said: 'They are abusing you as they have abused me, but they will elect you nevertheless. For my own part,' continued the General, 'I do not know of any time when Republican success was more essential to National prosperity than at present.'"

An informal serenade which had been tendered to Mr Blaine at the Republican National Committee headquarters, on the evening of the 20th, became, by the will of the citizens of New York, an imposing demonstration in his honor. The campaign was then at so early a stage, and the organization of uniformed bodies of voters was so imperfect, that the National Committee did not expect any great demonstration until Mr. Blaine's return from Ohio. But so great a desire was expressed on the part of Republican voters to see and know their candidate, that it was decided that he should appear for a few minutes on the platform in front of the National Headquarters at No. 242 Fifth avenue. About 60,000 people participated.

When Mr. Blaine arrived at the committee rooms, about 9 P. M., he was met by Senator Hale, J. R. Hawley and B.

F. Jones of the National Committee, Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Emery A. Storrs of Chicago, Collector Robertson, George Bliss, Murat Halstead, Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri, Andrew S. Draper, Ellis H. Roberts, Silas B. Dutcher, Maj. Z. K. Parglow of Jersey City, Secretary Fessenden of the National Committee, Postmaster Manley of Augusta, District Attorney Tenney of Brooklyn, and George W. Hooker of Vermont.

When Mr. Blaine appeared on the platform, there was hearty applause and cheers for several minutes. Chairman Andrew S. Draper, of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, stepped to the front of the platform, and in a brief speech introduced Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine then said:

Fellow-Citizens: To be received by the city of New York is indeed an honor. To be received by so magnificent a demonstration as that which I see before me touches me deeply, and calls for my sincere and heartfelt thanks. [Applause.] Your great emporium, this city of New York, represents in its growth and its grandeur the United States of America. [Applause.] It is not merely the chief municipality of the Empire State; it is the commercial metropolis of the continent, and I conceive it to be one of the chief honors of my life to be thus welcomed to its hearty hospitality. [Applause and cries of "Welcome."] I renew to you and impress upon you the gratitude I feel, the thankfulness I offer for the reception you have tendered to me." [Cries of "You are welcome," and loud applause.]

As soon as Mr. Blaine retired into the building there were other speeches by Silas B. Dutcher, Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, and the Hon. Emery A. Storrs of Chicago. Senator Hawley said:

Fellow-Citizens: I perceive that it is impossible to speak to all New York. I see before me many of my old comrades, and I feel that we are making a new step in choosing Presidents. (Applause.) Hitherto every man we have put in the Presidential chair has won his spurs on the battlefield, beginning with the magnificent old hero, Grant [applause], and Hayes, wounded on the field [applause], and Garfield [loud applause.] But, comrades, while we were in the field all our enemies were not in front of us. Never had we a doubt that the American people would be patient with us, and confident that we should overwhelm the armies of the enemies of the flag and the constitution. [Applause.] But often were

our faces timidly turned toward the North lest the enemy here might take possession of State Legislature and Congress, and summon us to return home to a dishonorable peace, as the Democratic Convention did in 1864 at Chicago. Showered upon us soldiers, indeed, are honors beyond our deserts. Our fellow-citizens are never weary of speaking more highly of our services than they deserve. We are proud to be numbered as one each in the great struggle for the integrity of the Republic; but we are not going to forget, and we cannot forget, that, besides courage, honor, faith, and high daring in the great enterprise, there was more required. [Applause.] Think of the men in Congress who, in doubtful political contests, looked homeward, who, confident in the faith and principle of the American people, incurred debts by the hundred millions, and called for soldiers by the five hundred thousand. [Prolonged cheering.] In this crisis there entered the Lower House of Congress from Maine a young man of thirty-two years, who went up, and up, and up in the halls of legislation, and who for liberty and Union was the very Phil Sheridan of Congress—James G. Blaine. [Loud applause, and a voice, "Three cheers for Sheridan." Immense cheering.] Comrades, these many years we have marched, talked, hurrahed, wept, and prayed to put soldiers in the chair. Now let us turn to one of the honored and gallant leading civilians, to whom also we owe our liberties—James G. Blaine. [Great cheering.]

Senator Hawley was followed by Senator Hale, who said:

Fellow-Citizens: The State of Maine, speaking in no uncertain voice, has proclaimed her allegiance to the Republican party. Six years ago we went down for the time being under an adverse majority of 13,000. In 1879 we reduced the majority against us, and regained the Legislature, which in the next winter drove out the usurping State Governor. In 1882 we elected a Republican Governor [applause] by 6,000 majority. This year James G. Blaine was put in nomination for the Presidency [applause], and under the inspiration of that great popular movement Gov. Robie led his Democratic opponent in the September election just closed by 20,000 majority. [Applause.] That magnificent victory ranks with the brilliant triumph of 1856, when, in the youth of the Republican party, Hannibal Hamlin was taken from the Senate and made Governor; and it ranks also with the great victories which have been since won by that party, representing loyalty and patriotism, over the prostrate form of the Democratic party. [Applause.] The people of the State had known Mr. Blaine for thirty years; they had watched his in-goings and out-comings; they had trusted him with every cause, and found him false to none [applause]; they had seen him rise in American fashion, carving out his own way, and earning and occupying almost every exalted position in the Republic, until at last they came to regard him—and he is so regarded in the eyes of the civilized world—as the first citizen of a Republic of 55,000,000 of people. [Thunders of applause.] The

name of James G. Blaine was a tower of strength in the contest, and also in a marked degree was the distinguished soldier and political leader associated with him on the ticket. [Cheers for Logan.] There was not an old and battle-scarred veteran of the armies of the Republic—he who had lost an arm at Antietam or a leg at Gettysburg, or his health and strength in the lines about Richmond—who did not feel that when anything touching his welfare came up in Congress he had a friend and an advocate in John A. Logan. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Hale referred in terms of highest praise to Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, and closed with an eloquent eulogy of the Republican standard-bearers.

EMERY A. STORRS.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs followed, saying:

Mr. Chairman: I am entirely conscious that this is no occasion for speech-making. I know the countless thousands assembled here to-night are here for the purpose of welcoming to the city of New York the next President of the United States, James G. Blaine. [Applause.] He has brought with him here the magnificent indorsement of 20,000 majority in his own State. [Cheers for Maine.] The tide of great enthusiasm and final victory will follow his footsteps to Ohio, and when the campaign is closed it will be found that the State of New York has rolled up such an overwhelming majority for the Republican candidate as will leave the victory beyond all question. [Loud applause, and a voice, "You are right."] Of course I am right. The presence of so vast an audience here demonstrates that the Republican party is a great missionary enterprise. Twenty years ago such an exhibition could not be seen in the city of New York. We are losing some Republicans and at the same time winning tens of thousands to our side from the rank and file of the old Democratic party. [Applause.] I am willing, as you are willing, to make the exchange. [Prolonged applause.] I know very well that the Republicans of this city and of the Nation understand fully the issues that are involved in this contest, and understand fully the character of the men who represent them. This is not a meeting for speeches; it is ameeting to tender a fitting reception to our distinguished candidate—a resolve in which I join you heartily. Good night. [A voice: "Three cheers for Blaine and Logan." Immense cheering.]

Sunday, Sept. the 21st, after divine service, Mr. Blaine received some intimate friends at his hotel.

The following day, Sept. 22d, a delegation of ministers called upon Mr. Blaine. Among the number were Dr. King,

the Rev. Dr. Merrill of Greely, Colo., the Rev. Dr. Wellesly Bowdish, of Brooklyn, the Rev. W. F. Wood of Oil City, the Rev. W. Kirby, of Colchester, Conn., the Rev. Messrs. W. C. Blakeslee and J. W. Johnston, of Newark; the Rev. Messrs. Duncan McGregor, George E. Reed, L. R. Streeter, W. L. Phillips, C. E. Harris, and William Burt, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, Professor in Drew Theological Seminary, the Rev. M. B. Clapman, the Rev. Messrs. George Van Alstine, Philip Germond and H. McKendree Darwood of New York, and the Rev. Messrs. Lathner, S. H. Lent, O. Haviland, T. S. Bond, G. Lodge, Arthur B. Sandford, and the Rev. Dr. Goodsell. Mr. Blaine was at lunch when these gentlemen arrived, but soon entered the room. "How do you do, Dr. King?" said Mr. Blaine, grasping the hand of the minister, whom he had met before. "How do you do, Mr. Blaine?" said Dr. King. "This committee of gentlemen are citizens of the United States, and when I add that they are ministers I think I am not saying that to their detriment. They would like to look upon your face and shake your hand." Mr. Blaine expressed pleasure at meeting the gentlemen, and as they one by one passed by him he shook hands with each. In the afternoon, he was waited on by a delegation from the New York Union League Club, headed by Col. George Bliss. Mr. Charles S. Smith, who spoke in behalf of the committee, addressed Mr. Blaine, saying:

Mr. Blaine: In the absence of our President, Mr. Evarts, it becomes my pleasing duty to present to you a delegation from the Union League Club, and in their name to welcome you to New York. But, sir, the members of this club need no introduction to you. Your name for more than twenty years has been with us a household word, and your fame is dearer than ever because of the vile slanders that have attacked it. These slanders will soon be forgotten in our triumphs of November, which will give echo to the recent Maine election, and we hope, sir, that you may be able then not only to forgive but to forget your slanderers. Sir, the Union League Club claims to have done something for the Republican party and something for the country. We claim the right by our past record to speak with some authority for our party. We claim to be a

body of men who ask nothing for ourselves and only seek good government and a wise policy. I am desired by my friends who surround me to say that it is their emphatic conviction that the question of questions to be decided in the coming Presidential election which dominates all others is this: "Shall the American idea of a tariff for the protection of American labor and American industries be maintained as the settled policy of the United States?" We, sir, utterly repudiate the un-American and Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. We claim that this is the only question now worthy of discussion. We pledge to you, sir, the hearty support of an overwhelming majority of this club. The small remnant of a minority may desert their party election day; it will be only because they support free trade.

In response to this Mr. Blaine said:

Gentlemen of the Union League: I desire in response to your cordial welcome to express the deep obligation I feel for the courtesy you have shown me by this call. The history of the Union League Club of New York is inseparably identified with the most critical period in the history of this Nation. No one who has followed our National progress for the last quarter of a century can be insensible of the great aid which your organization rendered in all the crises of the Civil War. [Applause.] Since the restoration of peace you have been distinguished for your adherence to sound political principles, and by the weight of your influence you have done much to promote wise legislation and to lead public opinion in channels of safety. [Applause.] I wish again to return my thanks for your kindness, and express my profound appreciation of the kindly assurances you give of your sympathy and support. [Applause.]

THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

At 6:30 P. M., Mr. Blaine left for Philadelphia, whither he was escorted by a committee of the Union League of that city, consisting of Messrs. Charles K. Ide, John L. Lawson, Samuel B. Henry, Samuel C. Perkins, Edward C. Knight, Robert L. Davis, Thomas Cochrane, W. H. Hurley, Henry Lewis, Samuel Bell, F. C. Brewster, J. R. Benson and E. W. Benson. The journey through New Jersey was a continued ovation. The train made brief stops at Newark, at Princeton, where Mr. Blaine was cordially greeted by the college students, at Trenton and Elizabeth. At Newark Mr. Blaine was introduced to the assemblage which

collected to see and cheer him, by Mr. Courtland Parker. He made the following brief speech:

My Friends: I had known before, from my experience, of the hospitality of a New Jersey welcome, but this scene to-night surpasses at once my experience and expectation. It would be idle in me to deny that I see in it a significance which it might not be becoming to express. I am grateful for these renewed evidences of the devotion of New Jersey to myself and to the cause which I represent. More than this I need not say further than to wish you a hearty good-night. [Applause.]

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The train reached Philadelphia about midnight. There were 30,000 people around the depot even at that time, waiting to welcome the Republican candidate. The most notable personal incident of the following day was Mr. Blaine's interview with Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, at the Continental hotel. In the evening there was a torchlight procession in which 30,000 men participated, and which Mr. Blaine reviewed from the balcony of his hotel. There were 150,000 sightseers. Mr. Blaine returned in the evening to New York.

OFF FOR OHIO.

THROUGH NEW YORK.

At 8:30 on the 24th of September, Chairman James D. Warren of the Republican State Committee, and A. S. Draper of the Executive Committee, waited on Mr. Blaine, and escorted him to the Grand Central Depot, to begin his journey westward. Mr. Blaine was accompanied on the trip through New York by Messrs. Warren and Draper, John W. Vrooman, Barney Biglin, and Captain Chester A. Cole of the State Committee, John B. Dutcher, Charles A. Chickering, J. A. Sleicher of the Albany *Journal*, Martin I. Townsend of Troy, Congressman Burleigh, ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, Walker Blaine and Postmaster Manley.

At Peekskill fully 1,500 people gathered at the station. Here Mr. Blaine said:

I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your cordial greeting. I have heretofore known much of the hospitality and cordiality of the Republicans of Westchester County toward myself, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking you in person. I never pass through this beautiful town, in one of the most beautiful parts of the Hudson Valley, that I do not instinctively remember that among the great things which distinguish it is that it is the birthplace of the honorable gentleman whom I have the pleasure of presenting to you. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Blaine then presented Mr. Dutcher.

At Cold Spring Mr. Blaine said:

I thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for the compliment you pay me in assembling in such numbers on my way up the Hudson Valley—a valley through which I always travel with increasing pleasure and delight. I am glad, sincerely glad, to be welcomed so cordially by you, and I bid you in return a cordial good-by. [Loud cheers.]

At Fishkill one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds ever assembled there was gathered. Mr. Blaine said:

I am greatly pleased to be so cordially welcomed by the citizens of the Hudson Valley, and especially of that part of the valley which is so rich in patriotic tradition. If there be any portion of the United States whose people should be naturally and instinctively patriotic, it is that portion which I see before me, and which must be inspired by so many of the most inspiring incidents of the Revolutionary struggle. [Great cheering.] Thanking you again, gentlemen, for your kind greeting, I bid you good-by. [Renewed applause.]

At Poughkeepsie a dense mass of people thronged the tracks fronting the station, while the street over the tunnel above was crowded. It was estimated that 3,000 persons were present. Mayor White of Poughkeepsie introduced Mr. Blaine, who, in a brief speech, thanked them for their kind reception.

When the train reached Hudson, Chairman Warren and Mr. Draper led Mr. Blaine to a platform, in front of which stood the uniformed campaign clubs. J. Ryder Cady, Chairman of the Columbia County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

I remember with great pleasure a visit I made to your city twelve years ago, when I met not so large a number as on the present occasion, and I now feel an additional pleasure in greeting you, who extend to me this cordial welcome to Hudson. My journey through your beautiful valley this morning has been one succession of compliments to me, and you add one not the least impressive of the many. I bid you a cordial farewell. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The train arrived at Albany at 1:45 P. M. The demonstration here was very large and wildly enthusiastic. About 15,000 people were present. The Hon. Hamilton Harris introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with great cheering, again and again repeated, so that he had to stand for quite a time before he could get a chance to speak. When order was restored, he said:

I thank you, citizens of Albany, from the bottom of my heart for this magnificent welcome. I should be more or less than human not to be very deeply touched by your cordiality. I have nothing to offer in return but my sympathies and my thanks, but those I give you in full measure [cheers], and can only add a wish for your personal prosperity and for the prosperity of your beautiful, historic city—the Capital of your great State. Again, gentlemen, I thank you from my heart and bid you good-by.

At Schenectady Judge Potter introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

I am not only very glad to have the pleasure of meeting the people of Schenectady, but I am much honored in being presented by Judge Potter, whom I have long known, and regard with respect and admiration. I am glad to be in the old Dutch town of Schenectady, which perpetuates so much of the glory of the old Knickerbocker civilization of New York, and which has done so much for the education and enlightenment of this country through that college over which Eliphalet Nott presided.

At Fonda, William J. Peacock introduced Blaine as "the friend of American industries." Mr. Blaine said:

Gentlemen: Your very cordial greeting adds one other welcome to the many I have had since I left the great metropolis of your State this morning. I can never forget the great kindness with which I have been treated on my journey through New York so far, nor can I ever forget the welcome you have given me here to-day. I thank you very sincerely for it and for all your kindness toward me. I know you will be pleased when I present to you a young man whom I have long known and esteemed as a friend, Mr. Howard Carroll. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr, Carroll made a brief speech.

At Fort Plain John D. Wendell, Chairman of the County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

I can hardly believe, my friends, that what I have been passing through to-day is a scene in real life. It has seemed more like magic to be whirled through your beautiful country at the rate of forty miles an hour, every few miles meeting a crowd of welcoming friends. I desire from my heart of hearts to thank you with all possible cordiality for the welcome you give me, to express my wish for you personally that you may have a continuation of the prosperity which the slightest glance shows now surrounds you, and my hope is that the great State of New York may be in all her material interests prosperous in the future as she has been so abundantly in the past. [Great applause.]

Titus Sheard, Speaker of the Assembly, who lives at Little Falls, introduced Mr. Blaine at that place. He said:

The forms of speech in which I can present my thanks for the kindness of your welcome have been almost exhausted in my journey through New York to-day, but I have had no reception anywhere more cordial or more hearty than yours, nor any for which I could offer thanks more sincerely. I have had a day of unmixed pleasure and delight—pleasure greatly enhanced by the evidences of prosperity I see around me on every side, by your beautiful homes, and by the smiling faces by which I have been everywhere greeted. [Tremendous cheering.]

E. A. Brown introduced Mr. Blaine at Herkimer. Just as he was about to speak some one in the crowd called out, "Gen. Spinner," "Gen. Spinner," as that gentleman was seen making his way toward the train. Mr. Blaine waited and helped him over the iron railing while the people cheered. When order was restored Mr. Blaine said:

I consider it a very happy omen of my welcome that I am permitted to stand here beside my old friend whom I have known long and honored so highly. I thank you, citizens of Herkimer, for your kind greeting. I thank you for the succession of gracious welcomes I have had to-day in this beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, and thank you all as citizens of New York, for tendering to me so generously the hospitalities of your great State. [Renewed cheers.] I have nothing to add except to again express my pleasure at meeting here a man who has rendered valuable services to his country in a post requiring great ability and integrity. [Loud cheers for Blaine and Spinner.]

At Canastota Mr. Blaine was received with a round of cheers. He said:

At the end of an entire day's journey you will expect from me, I am sure, only an acknowledgement of the courtesy and cordiality of your welcome. If you could have seen what I have seen to-day, I believe you would have an even more exalted estimate than you now have of the great State of which you are citizens. I thought I had known something of New York, but I have seen more of its greatness and grandeur to-day than ever before. I thank you very seriously and bid you good-night.

At Utica Mr. Blaine was introduced by William Hackett, of the State Committee, and was loudly cheered. He said:

I thank you very sincerely, citizens of Utica, for this cordial greeting and this cordial welcome. It is a grand conclusion of the series of welcomes that I have enjoyed to-day in the Mohawk Valley, which have touched me very deeply with a sense of gratitude, which I confess to be greatly enhanced by this large demonstration of friendly welcome in the city of Utica. [Applause.] In return I can only express to you my appreciation of all the kindness I have received in the State of New York, my sincere wish for the prosperity of your city and your State, and bid you a cordial good-by. [Great applause.]

At Rome Mr. Prescott, who introduced Gen. Garfield four years before, introduced Mr. Blaine. He said:

The day which is now ending has witnessed a degree of enthusiasm in the Valley of the Hudson and the Valley of the Mohawk which I was

entirely unprepared to expect, and for the addition which you make to it I return my very sincere thanks. [Cheers.]

At Syracuse there was a grand torch-light procession. The whole city seemed ablaze with torches and fireworks, and the entire population seemed to be on the streets. At 9:30 P. M. he reviewed the procession. In the carriage with him were his host, Senator McCarthy, James D. Warren, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and the Rev. Charles Sims of Syracuse University. Mr. Blaine stood at the front of the stand for over forty minutes, bareheaded most of the time. The procession ended, Chancellor Sims was chosen to preside over the meeting. Mr. Blaine addressed the meeting. He said:

This vast assemblage is far more eloquent than any words I could speak. It tells far more of the popular current and popular drift respecting public questions than anything I could say, and, therefore, respecting those topics I shall say nothing, and shall confine myself to simple but heartfelt thanks for so much of this grand demonstration as may in any degree be attributed to myself as a personal compliment. I am sure, however, that it would be great vanity in me to assume that more than a small part of it is so intended—that it is rather the expression of the people of this noble Empire State touching great public questions, which I shall leave to others to discuss when I bid you, as I do now, a cordial good-night. [Great and prolonged applause.]

It was almost 11 o'clock when Mr. Blaine left the stand and returned to Senator McCarthy's house, where he passed the night.

FROM SYRACUSE TO BUFFALO.

At 9:30 o'clock the following morning Mr. Blaine left Syracuse on a special train, to attend the fair of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society. A committee from the Fair Association escorted Mr. Blaine and party to the grounds. As usual, he was compelled to hold an informal reception. When he got upon the stand he was loudly cheered. Mr Merriam, President of the Fair Association, introduced Mr. Blaine as one of America's most eminent and most honored citizens. Mr. Blaine waited for the cheering to subside, and then said:

There is no year of the history of the United States in which, through all its borders, the agriculturist has rejoiced as he does this year. There are no politics in agriculture. [Applause.] The crop for Democrat and for Republican is alike good or alike bad. The need of product is alike to Democrat and to Republican. We meet, therefore, on the agricultural fair-ground, if nowhere else, on the broad plane of American citizenship ["Good! Good!" and cheers], which is a much higher title than Democrat or Republican. [Enthusiastic applause.] It is in that capacity I stand before you this morning, and it is in that capacity I extend to you my congratulations and my very hearty thanks for your generous reception. [Great cheers.]

MR. BLAINE EULOGIZES SECRETARY SEWARD.

At Auburn 10,000 people welcomed Mr. Blaine. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. When it subsided, John T. Fowler, Chairman of the Cayuga County Republican Committee, announced that the Hon. D. M. Osborne had been chosen to preside. Mr. Osborne introduced him. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

I thank you, citizens of Cayuga County, for this reception. I confess that I am glad to be here. I am glad to visit the home of William H. Seward. [Great cheering.] If there be among the statesmen of the past one who more deserves the admiration and gratitude of the American people than your great citizen, I do not know his name. ["Good! Good!" and

cheers.] If there be a higher statesmanship in the annals of America than was shown by Mr. Seward from 1849 to the close of the Civil War, I know not where it was recorded, and we may all learn great lessons from recalling his history, and may well profit by his example. If we are Republicans, we shall be quickened in our zeal; and if Democrats, we shall learn toleration. [Applause.] If simply American citizens, we shall be warmed and stimulated in our patriotism. [Renewed applause, and cries of "Good! Good!"] It is as a humble representative of the great principles which Seward vindicated throughout his illustrious life that I am before you to-day. [Great cheering.] But I am not here to make a political speech; I am here only to acknowledge with gratitude and thankfulness the great cordiality of your reception, and to wish you abundant prosperity and happiness.

At Seneca Falls there was a large gathering. Gen. Murray introduced Blaine, who said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this cordial reception. I have almost exhausted my power to give thanks to the numerous assemblages that have greeted me so kindly on my present journey through the State of New York, but I wish to express to you my gratitude for the compliment you pay me, and to say that those of you who have not traveled (if there be now any Americans who have not), have little idea of the country you live in, and you should thank God daily, almost as the Pharisee, that you are not as other men are, for certainly there is not within the limits of the United States a land that seems to smile with greater plenty, or with greater beauty, than does this western section of New York. [Enthusiastic applause.]

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE FOLGER.

At Geneva Mr. Blaine was introduced by his namesake, M. F. Blaine. Mr. Blaine briefly thanked the people for their kind reception, and then said:

I could not, in justice to my feelings, pass through your beautiful town without paying a tribute of respect to the late eminent citizen whom you have lost. It was my good fortune to know Judge Folger personally and officially—to know him well—and I feel bound to bear testimony that he was one among the public men of the United States who shortened his life by unselfish devotion to public duty. I am sure that in paying this testimony I am sustained by you, who knew him so well, and for so many years enjoyed his friendship. [Renewed applause.]

Senator Lapham joined the party at Geneva.

At Phelps Mr. Blaine had to show himself. He was loudly cheered. He merely bowed his thanks.

At Canandaigua there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd, who cheered Mr. Blaine vociferously when he appeared on the platform. Senator Lapham called the people to order, and said, as the train was late, he had only time to introduce Mr. Blaine without comment.

Mr. Blaine said:

I am greatly obliged to my old friend, Judge Lapham, for his kind words. I am still more obliged to this vast assemblage for this compliment they pay me as I am passing through the beautiful town, which is famed far beyond its borders, and is looked upon as one of the chief jewels in this expanse of beauty which Western New York presents. [Applause.] No one who journeys through your beautiful country, as I have journeyed to-day, can fail to be impressed with the splendid results worked out by the hands of an intelligent people, enjoying the blessings of free government; and if there be anywhere on the footstool of God a people more blessed in basket and store than you are, I know not where to locate them. To be received so kindly by a people thus blessed is one of the chief compliments of my life, and I now bid you a cordial and grateful farewell. [Prolonged cheering.]

At Batavia a delegation from Lockport, headed by W. O. Cobb, editor of the Lockport *Journal*, joined the party. A company with torches was at the station, with 1,000 or more people. William C. Watson introduced Mr. Blaine from the platform. Mr. Blaine said:

I am profoundly obliged by your generous reception. I have reached almost the western end of your State, and from its great metropolis to this point I have received unmeasured kindness; but it would be sheer vanity if I were to attribute these popular demonstrations to any mere personal motive. I know better; I know these lavish compliments are intended, not for me personally, but as a mark of confidence in the great, and for twenty-four years triumphant, party which I have been chosen to represent. [Cheers.] The future of that great party is in the hands of the people—in the hands of the people of New York. I trust that it is in safe hands. I bid you good-night. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

At Rochester Mr. Blaine was received by 20,000 people, who manifested the most intense enthusiasm. At the platform erected for Blaine's appearance, in front of the courthouse, one could stand and see more than 15,000 people, all eager to catch the words from his lips.

Leonard Burritt introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke as follows:

I am sure that no desire to offer a personal compliment to any living man could have brought this vast audience together, and I have not the vanity to accept it as offered to myself individually. It is rather the expression by this great assemblage of the people of Western New York of their confidence in those principles which have brought prosperity to our country, and have builded your own beautiful city as one of the exemplars and illustrations of that prosperity. [Applause.] The Republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines: First—Peace with the whole world. [Applause.] Second—Commercial expansion in every practicable direction. [Applause.] Third—Encouragement of every form of American industry. [Enthusiastic applause.] Fourth—Protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad. [Renewed applause.] Under these policies the Republican party strives to conduct the Government. Under these policies the Republican party submits itself to the judgment of the American people. On these principles we conquer, or on these we are conquered. I thank you, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for whatever in this splendid ovation is personal to myself. But I ask your attention with especial emphasis to the importance of those positions to which I have so briefly adverted. To the latest hour of my life I never can forget this brilliant scene, nor can I mistake its wide significance. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

AT CLEVELAND'S HOME.

At Batavia a delegation of 120 gentlemen from Buffalo came on board the train. When the party arrived in the Buffalo depot, at 8 o'clock, there was already a great crowd. Mr. Blaine, escorted by Chairman Warren and the local committee, entered a carriage and passed up between rows of uniformed Plumed Knights and other political clubs, bearing torches, and for the ensuing three hours he was driven through the principal streets of the city, and received an ovation which it would take columns to describe. The people—men, women and children—were so densely packed together in the streets that the police had all they could do to make a way for the carriages. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. A few minutes past 11 the procession passed the Tift House, and Mr. Blaine and his party went in by the rear entrance, the crowd in front being too great. Almost immediately Mr. Blaine had to show himself on the balcony, and

there for the next hour he stood, reviewing the procession and bowing his acknowledgments of the enthusiastic demonstrations made by the people in the street. There were more than 10,000 men in line, and the local estimate was that at least 70,000 people were in the streets. The display of fireworks was very fine. It was very near midnight when the end of the procession passed the hotel, and Mr. Blaine stepped into the hotel from the balcony.

The following morning, September 26, Mr. Blaine received the Ohio delegation, headed by Gov. Foster, which had come to escort him on his way. He was loudly cheered as he left the hotel, at 12:30 to take the train.

He was accompanied by the Chautauqua County and Ohio delegations, the former headed by H. G. Brooks of Dunkirk, President of Brooks' Locomotive Works, and the latter consisting of ex-Gov. Foster, Judge Foraker, M. A. Hanna of Cleveland, and James Poindexter of Columbus. The first stop was at Dunkirk, where there was a large gathering. Mr. Brooks introduced him as "James G. Blaine, of Maine." Mr. Blaine said:

For the last two days I have been journeying through the heart of this great State, and have met everywhere the kindest reception. You add another to the many compliments I have received, and I thank you very sincerely for all that your reception implies. I don't in the least flatter myself that these great popular demonstrations are to myself personally. They are of a much higher and broader significance; they indicate the arousing of the people of New York to the great issues that are now embarked in a peculiar sense to their arbitrament. Of these issues it would be hardly becoming in me to speak; so I content myself with renewing my acknowledgments for the great compliment you pay me, and give way to a distinguished New Yorker, who will speak to you on the questions of to-day. I will introduce the Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn. [Applause.]

At Westfield, the last station in New York at which the train stopped, the people had assembled in large numbers, many ladies being present. Mr. Blaine, on being introduced, was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. He said:

I am glad, at the last station I shall stop at in New York, to have the opportunity of again expressing to New Yorkers my thanks for all the kindness I have received since I entered their State, and I thank you, people of Westfield, for this very kind reception.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There was a fine demonstration at Erie before the train arrived at the station. As it was passing the Erie City Boiler Works, the workmen ran out and cheered. At the station there were also about 3,000 people, full of enthusiasm. Mr. J. T. Downing of Erie was heartily applauded when he introduced Mr. Blaine as "a son of our own soil; a grandson of our revolutionary hero; a man who to-day is the first in the hearts of the loyal people of America." When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Blaine said:

Although it is thirty years since I was a citizen of Pennsylvania, there is no spot on earth where I feel more at home. [Applause.] The associations of my childhood, and of my young manhood, and all that I cherished in early life, are identified with Pennsylvania, and I always return to her with a feeling of affection which is not lessened, but deepened, by my long absence. I therefore feel to-day, in your kind reception, that I am met by brethren, by friends—indeed, I might say by kinsmen, because I hardly conceive it possible to assemble so large a number of Pennsylvanians anywhere upon the soil of the State without including some one with whom I am either nearly or remotely connected. [Renewed applause.] With all my attachment to the honored State of my residence, in which I have spent nearly all the years of my adult life, I have lost nothing of my love for old Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] I thank you sincerely for this domonstration of friendly regard, and with the haste of a traveler on an express train I bid you good-by. [Prolonged applause.]

IN OHIO.

THE WESTERN RESERVE.

Soon after the train crossed the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, it stopped at the little station of Conneaut, the first stop in the Western Reserve. When the candidate appeared, accompanied by Mr. Hanna of the Ohio committee, the people cheered wildly. Just as Mr. Hanna was about to introduce Mr. Blaine, ex-Mayor Cox, standing in the crowd, spoks as follows:

It is with pleasure that we welcome the illustrious citizen of Maine, the Hon. James G. Blaine, to the State of Ohio. [Cheers.] As you proceed, sir, your welcome will become warmer and deeper; and when you arrive at the city that holds Garfield's dust, there will be the grandest ovation that that city has seen for many years. You are now, sir, on Ohio's soil. You are on the Western Reserve, the stronghold, I might say, of those principles which you have so ably defended in the past, and which we expect and know you will in the future maintain. Again we welcome you to the soil of Ohio.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it a matter of good fortune, as it is certainly a source of gratification to myself, that I enter the State of Ohio through the old county of Ashtabula. [Applause.] I have never visited this county but with a warm welcome, to which you to-day add another. I thank you sincerely, and bid you good-by.

At Ashtabula there was another large and most enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Blaine had to leave the train and mount a platform, where all the people could see him. Judge Sherman, of Ashtabula, welcomed him as follows:

In behalf of the Republicans of Ashtabula County, I welcome you, Mr. Blaine, to Ohio and to this county. You now stand upon the soil of the Western Reserve, whose citizens have ever been distinguished for love of liberty and zeal for the rights of man and good government, distinguished also for the statesmanship of a Giddings, of a Wade, and of a Garfield, martyred in the cause of human freedom; and we thank God to-day that the mantle of Garfield is about to fall upon you as the

next President of the United States. [Great cheering.] You were his first Minister in the Cabinet, his close adviser and intimate friend in all the hours of his trial, in his short administration of this Government; and upon your great bosom his head rested for comfort and consolation when stricken down by the assassin. Your own State has spoken with a voice that is heard and shall be heard throughout this Union, defending you against the slanders of malice, indorsing your integrity and your statesmanship. Ohio will speak the second Tuesday in October with a voice more intensified, and more tremendous in its consequences to the enemy, than Maine itself. This Western Reserve, ever true to liberty, stands in the deadly and imminent breach whenever it is necessary to defeat the enemy, and when she speaks it means victory for the Republican party. I introduce to you James G. Blaine, the next President of the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Blaine said:

Judge Sherman and Citizens of Ashtabula County: I have already said, upon the border of your State, that to me it is a peculiar gratification that I enter Ohio through the county of Ashtabula. [Cheers.] In our political divisions we look to States, and ordinarily the county is undistinguished beyond the limits of the State of which it is a part; but there are a few counties in the Union, like St. Lawrence in New York, Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and Ashtabula in Ohio, that by the intensity of their convictions and the force of their action have borne themselves to the front so far that they become political units in the contests of the Nation; and if you get their temper stirred and their energies called forth, the consequence has generally been that the party which has defied them has been crushed in the conflict. ["Good!"] I hope that Ashtabula is aware this year of the responsibility that rests upon her. ["Yes, yes."] I am glad to be welcomed within her borders. I come to this county always with a feeling of admiration for her people, and with a precious memory of the friendships I have enjoyed with its public men. I thank you heartily for this kind reception, and betake myself to my farther journey through your State. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

At Geneva the people shouted and cheered, and all wanted to shake hands with the distinguished candidate, as those did who were near him. Mr. Blaine thanked them for their kind reception.

At Painesville the crowd was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Francis B. Grey, the Mayor, accompanied Mr. Blaine to the stand, and said: "Fellow-Citizens, the people of Gen. Garfield's old district need no introduction to James G. Blaine. I present him to you." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of thanks, and then introduced the Hon. A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, who made a brief speech, which was loudly applauded. Judge Foraker also spoke, and so did the Rev. Mr. Poindexter, of Ohio.

AT GARFIELD'S HOME.

As the train approached Mentor it slowed up, and finally stopped, to give those on board an opportunity to see the Garfield farm and catch a glimpse of the house through the trees.

Cleveland was reached at about 6. There was a great gathering in and around the depot. The winding roadway leading from the railroad level to the bluff on which the city stands was lined with men, women and children, and when Mr. Blaine came out of the depot and was driven toward his hotel he received cheer after cheer. The office and corridors of the hotel (the Kennard House) were crowded, and, as at other places, there were some policemen present to clear the way and keep order. Mr. Blaine went at once to his room, but was soon called out by the Young Men's Republican Club, who came to pay their respects. He reviewed them from the hotel balcony.

In response to repeated demands for a speech Mr. Blaine said:

I thank you for this cordial welcome to Cleveland—a city that I always visit with pleasure and leave with regret. I thank the young men who do me the honor to call upon me so promptly. I think it a hopeful and encouraging sign that in the year 1884 the young men of the United States, more than at any time I have known, are taking an active and prominent part in the National contest. I augur from it good results. Again I tender you my thanks for the kind reception you have given me, and bid you good night. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine desired to be spared the fatigue of a reception at the depot at Cleveland in order to save himself for the enormous reception planned for the evening, so his special train was run half an hour ahead of the time planned for its arrival, but in spite of this precaution there were a thousand spectators in the neighborhood of the monster Union Station. What was known as the "Cleveland yell" rang

through the resounding arches of the station as Mr. Blaine alighted. He was driven swiftly to the Kennard House, where he was taken to his rooms, before his arrival had become generally known. Fifteen minutes after his arrival upwards of 10,000 people thronged about the hotel, calling "Blaine, Blaine." He responded by coming out for a moment or two. He then retired to his room, where he took dinner with his most intimate followers.

The spectacle in the great square of Cleveland when evening came was one of surpassing beauty and extraordinary interest. The night was mild, almost as in midsummer. The square contains ten acres, studded here and there by elms. Chinese lanterns and thousands of bright decorations and lights hung from every available point. The buildings about the square were filled. The square itself was packed by 8 o'clock, an hour before the procession had begun to move. The arrival of Gen. Logan in the afternoon had stimulated the excitement of the town. Early in the evening he had been driven about in an open carriage, followed by a cheering platoon of mounted veterans. The principal stand was upon the eastern side of the square, just under the shadow of the Government building. The stand was large enough to accomodate 100 people. It was brilliantly illuminated by two strong electric lights in front of the spot where the Republican candidates were to appear together for the first time. In this corner the crush of the crowd was very great. It was only through patience that the host of watchers avoided a panic in the pressure. It was estimated that fully 100,000 people stood in the square, while the left of Superior street—a very broad thoroughfare—was packed away to Erie street, a quarter of a mile away. It was thought by those who were present at the gathering at the Garfield funeral that the crowd in the Square was twice that in point of numbers.

But this outdoor meeting was not all. At the Tabernacle 5,000 people gathered to listen to Hannibal Hamlin, while at the Armory Building there was a gathering of 3,000. Cold-blooded observers estimated the number of people in the

streets of the Forest City to be fully 150,000. These large figures may sound like exaggeration, but no exaggeration could improve the reality of the great demonstration. Judge Foraker at the main stand talked in a leisurely way to the crowd, to help pass the time, but few listened. The entire interest was concentrated in waiting for Blaine and Logan. Every distant cheer would turn a thousand heads, with the cries of "Here they come." In the neighborhood of 10 o'clock the crowd became very impatient. They refused to listen to the local orators who tried to pacify them. It began to spit a few drops of rain about this time. This increased the impatience of the watchers. They began to shout "Blaine" until the shout went up like the roar of an angry sea.

In the midst of excitement the face of Mr. Blaine appeared at one of the upper windows of the foremost building overlooking the principal stand. At this the hoarse roar of the crowd turned to a yell of delight. But even now the watching was not at an end. It was fully ten minutes before Blaine appeared upon the stand, arm in arm with Gen. Logan. The rain had stopped. As the two candidates advanced to the front of the stand, in full glare of the dazzling electric light, they were greeted with a roaring shout that made even these two veterans blush for a moment. Both looked well and made a strong picture in their contrast with one another.

After the parade Mr. Blaine was driven to Mrs. Garfield's house, where he remained quietly the greater part of the 27th, seeing but few callers. He went out in the afternoon and visited Elyria, a place about thirty-five miles from Cleveland, in the county of Loraine. The meeting there had been arranged before it was known that Mr Blaine would not go beyond Cleveland until the 29th. The special train was absent from Cleveland only about three hours, as Mr. Blaine did not remain upon the stand at Elyria over fifteen minutes. In his talk he brought out distinctly the great issue in the State, again alluding to politics. The meeting drew out 3,000 people. On the way to Elyria quite a scene was made at the Lake Erie Iron Works. There, as the train slowed down, over 100 men, bareheaded, with their

faces blackened, their heaving breasts and arms bared, just as they were in their work at the mills, came out yelling and running like madmen after the train. It looked more like a crowd of desperate men after some victim for Judge Lynch than friends. But when they reached the train smiles were seen under the soot, and the strong hands that reached up to Mr. Blaine were most expressive of good will. Mr. Blaine's hand was blackened and nearly pulverized by the grips of the iron men, but instead of showing signs of pain he actually looked more pleased than by any reception he had had in Ohio. At Elyria C. W. Johnson, Chairman of the County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is not my first visit to your beautiful county. I recall with great pleasure a previous visit, when I was met as cordially as I am to-day; and I knew of your county years before I had the pleasure of seeing it, for who does not know of the advanced stand and the great leadership which the county of Loraine took in the prolonged anti-slavery struggle? [Cheers.] It was your sturdy citizens and the great institution at Oberlin that disseminated those principles of freedom which made this northwestern county the vanguard in the contest with slavery. [Renewed cheering.] That contest ended in victory, and another is now committed to your charge, and to-day in an emphatic sense to the leadership of Ohio. That is—all other questions laid aside—shall American labor be protected? [Great cheering.]

During the pending of the anti-slavery struggle there was no side issue that could divert the anti-slavery men of the Western Reserve from the one great absorbing question, and I believe that the same discipline of mind prevails now, and that no side issue will be permitted to divert you from the controlling question of this campaign. ["Good! Good!"] I thank you, gentlemen, for your reception, and I consider that I have only indicated the subject upon which others will address you when I bid you a very cordial farewell. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Blaine remained quietly at Mrs. Garfield's until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th. A heavy rain poured down all day, and he did not visit the tomb of Garfield in Lake View Cemetery as he intended. Before dinner Senator John Sherman called on him, in company with Maj. William McKinley, Jr., and Mr. M. A. Hanna. The greeting between them was very cordial. The visit lasted for an hour. In the evening Mr. Hanna gave a dinner to Mr. Blaine and Senator

Sherman, at which the following, among other guests, were present: Senator Hannibal Hamlin, Maj. William McKinley, Jr., of Canton, Judge W. H. West of Bellefontaine, Walker Blaine, the Hon. A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, N. Y., Postmaster Manley of Augusta, ex-Congressman Townsend, Gen. Barnett, Collector G. W. Howe, William Chisholm, William H. Terrell, Col. W. H. Harris of Cleveland.

FROM CLEVELAND TO TOLEDO.

Several hundred people were in the Lake Shore Railroad Depot at Cleveland on the morning of the 29th, to see Mr. Blaine start. When he arrived at a few minutes before 9, he was loudly cheered, and the people gathered around the rear platform of the last car on the train and clamored for a speech. Just before the train started Mr. Blaine appeared on the platform and said:

I have no speech to make, gentlemen, except to express the great pleasure I have enjoyed in my visit to this city during the last two days. I have renewed many old associations and made new ones, all of which have been most agreeable to me, and I depart this morning with a sense of having enjoyed myself as much as at any time in my life. [Loud cheering.]

The start was then made.

The first stop was at Elyria, the place visited by Mr. Blaine the preceding Saturday. There was a crowd at the depot who kept calling "Blaine, Blaine," "Bring him out." As the train moved off he stepped out on the rear platform, and the people gave him three cheers. At this station a delegation from Oberlin boarded the train, headed by the Hon. James Monroe, ex-member of the House of Representatives. The Rev. Mr. Brand of Oberlin was one of the party.

At Oberlin Mr. Monroe introduced Mr. Blaine, who, as soon as the applause with which he was received had subsided, said:

Mr. Monroe, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I do not know any more appropriate thing for a candidate to do who represents Republican principles than to pay a visit to Oberlin, for if there be any one place in the United States above another where Republican principles were planted originally, and matured and developed, and strengthened into

full growth, it is Oberlin. [Applause.] The establishment of this college fifty years ago, the radicalism, if you please, which it taught from its start, the great battle it waged, the immense success it attained without donations from the National or the State Governments, but merely from the generous benevolence of men who believed in the principles it represented, mark it as an event not merely in the educational world, but in the political world as well; and I am glad to stand here to pay my tribute to this great institution, and to acknowledge as the representative, as I am for the time of Republican principles, the debt which that party owes to the great institution at Oberlin. [Applause.] I thank you for your kind welcome to this place. I thank you for the generous outpouring of this great audience. I thank you because I know what it represents and because I know that you know what I represent. [Enthusiastic cheering.] If anything could add to my pleasure in this visit, it would be that I have been presented to you by one with whom I had the honor for many years to be associated in Congress, and whom I came to know and to respect and esteem, for in all my public service I met no more honorable, no more pure, no more efficient member, than James Monroe of the Oberlin district. [Renewed applause.] Thanking you, gentlemen and ladies, again for your generous reception, I must bid you good-by.

At Monroeville Mr. Blaine spoke a few pleasant words of acknowledgment and shook hands with some of the people.

At Sandusky Mr. E. B. King of Sandusky introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

This is my third visit to the city of Sandusky, and I can not but recall my first. It was in the year 1848, thirty-six years ago. There was but one railroad line in Ohio extending from here to Cincinnati, with a gap in the middle that you had to travel by stage, and this end of it was what was in those days termed the old Mad River line, with strap-rails and a lively chance for "snake-heads" through the cars as one traveled at fifteen miles an hour. [Laughter.] I recall this because it images to my mind, more than anything else I know, the gigantic progress of this great State, and if you here present—the great majority of you many years my junior—could see Ohio as it then was, contrasted with Ohio as it now is, you would thank God that you live under a free Government and have had the opportunity to work out these good results, and you would not think me trenching on partisan ground if I should remind you that by far the larger part of the progress that has been made in these intervening thirty-six years has been made since the Government of the United States came under the control of the Republican party, and the country has been blessed with protection to American labor and American capital. [Applause.] To me the contrast of the scene of this hour with what I recall of the past is a lesson which I never can forget, and which I am sure you have learned already.

Ex-President Hayes was on the platform at this point.

At Norwalk Mr. Blaine and party were met by a large body of uniformed clubs, and escorted in procession through the town to a stand erected in front of the court-house, around which were assembled several thousand people. Ex-President Hayes was on the stand. Mr. Gardner introduced Mr. Blaine, who said:

Mr. Gardner, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It was my pleasure eight years ago to give your beautiful town a visit, and to address a large audience of the Republicans of Huron County. I did it at that time in the interest of the election of a distinguished representative and noble son of Ohio, whom I am glad to see on this platform to-day—ex-President Hayes. [Applause.] I do not forget the hospitable welcome I then received, and I am impressed by its repetition to-day. [Applause.] I came then only as a private citizen. I come now in a different capacity, and I am sure that as a New England man on the Western Reserve of Ohio I am always at home. [Great cheering, and cries of "Yes, Yes," "Come again."] For the Western Reserve of Ohio is New England transferred to the shores of Lake Erie—yes, the equal of the good old land to the East, along the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic—and it is one of the chief honors of New England that its sons have borne the essential features of its civilization to this broad expanse of the West. I say, therefore, that when I come here I feel at home among you. I feel that on public questions I think as you think, and represent the issues which you hold dear. ["Yes, yes," "good, Good," and cheers.] Permit me to thank you again for the great cordiality with which you greet me, to wish for you in the future the great prosperity you have enjoyed in the past. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Hayes stepped to the front of the platform. Mr. Blaine said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the honor of introducing to you a man who needs no introduction to the people of Ohio, nor to the people of any of the thirty-eight States of this Union—ex-President Hayes. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Hayes said:

My Fellow-Citizens of Huron County:—I am very glad to respond to the call that has been made. I am very glad to have the opportunity, in his presence, to thank my friend, Mr. Blaine, for the work that he did with you eight years ago [Applause.] I am very glad, indeed, to unite with you in honoring the Republican candidate for President of the United States. [Cheers and cries of "Good, good."] I am very glad to meet this vast multitude of the citizens of Huron County, who have come here to see, and to hear, and to give a friendly greeting and an old-fashioned Ohio welcome to James G. Blaine. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

At Clyde a short stop was made to enable Mr. Blaine to be presented to a large crowd which had assembled. He responded very briefly, paying a marked tribute to the character and career of Gen. McPherson, whose remains repose in a cemetery near by.

At Fremont ex-President Hayes escorted Mr. Blaine to the platform, and introduced him to his friends and neighbors, asking for him a cordial reception as an old friend and as the standard-bearer of the Republican party. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to be thus welcomed to Fremont, and to be introduced by ex-President Hayes to his neighbors and friends. I am glad to have an opportunity to say here that it was the enviable fortune of your distinguished fellow-citizen, as President of the United States, to leave the people of the country in a far more prosperous condition at the close of his administration than that in which he found them on the day of his inauguration, and that he steadily gained in public esteem throughout his whole term of office. I thank him and I thank you for this personal compliment and for its public significance, and I ask of you the considerate judgment which I know you will give to the weight and meaning of Ohio's voice in October. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

AT TOLEDO.

Immediately upon arriving at Toledo, Mr. Blaine was escorted by the local committee to League Park, on the outskirts of the city, where a meeting was in progress. As soon as it was known that Mr. Blaine had come, the people crowded into the park in large numbers, so that in a short time there were probably ten thousand in and around the inclosure. Mr. Blaine's appearance on the stand was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. James H. Brown, Chairman of the Lucas County Committee, welcomed Mr. Blaine in a brief speech, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I should at any time deem it unprofitable to speak disrespectfully of political opponents. I should, in my present position, deem it altogether improper. I should rather be the victim of slander than the author of it. [Great cheering.] But there are some things which I do not deem it unbecoming in me, holding the position I do, to call your attention to. The Republican party has governed the country for twenty-four years in the spirit and according to the measures of a broad nationality. The progress under our Govern-

ment in that spirit has far transcended all the progress made in all the previous years of the Nation's history. [Applause.] To remand the Government now to the control of our opponents, who do not believe in the constitutionality of the measures which have given this progress, would be a step backward into the dark. [Enthusiastic applause, and shouts of "Correct! Correct!"] When we argue the question of protective tariff we are not permitted to regard it merely as one to be settled on the basis of expediency, because the large majority of our opponents hold a protective tariff to be unconstitutional. There is not one great measure that the Republican party has adopted, nor one great step the party has taken since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the Democratic party has not opposed and has not considered unconstitutional. ["That's so."] So that to-day to remand the Government of the United States to the control of the Democracy is not merely an ordinary change of parties. It is a total reversal of the entire policy that has distinguished the Government of the United States since 1861. [Renewed applause.] It is giving to the narrowing dogma of State rights the precedence in that grand march which has been made and which could only be made under the banner of a broad nationality. ["That's right," and cheers.] It is on that great plane that the Republican party has done me the honor to present me as a candidate before you. [Applause.] It is on that plane, with all that it implies, that I am before you and before all the people of the United States to-day. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

A delegation of 100 leading merchants and business men, members of the Business Men's Club of Toledo, called this morning (September 30th) to pay their respects to Mr. Blaine. The meeting was quiet and informal. The Chairman of the delegation assured Mr. Blaine of the earnest support of the business interests of Northwestern Ohio. Mr. Blaine thanked the gentlemen, and remarked that the Republican ticket was certainly entitled to the support of the business men, because the contest was primarily and emphatically a contest for the preservation and promotion of the business interests of the country.

FROM TOLEDO TO DAYTON.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine was driven to the depot. Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, Emery Storrs, ex-Gov. Foster, Judge West, and Senator Plumb of Kansas were added to the party.

At Bradner, a small station about twenty miles north of Toledo, there was a crowd which exploded an anvil as a salute, but the train went past at full speed. The first stop

was at Fostoria, the home of ex-Gov. Foster. There was a large gathering at the station, and when Mr. Foster presented Mr. Blaine the crowd broke into loud cheering. Mr. Blaine in a few words expressed his gratification at being introduced by Gov. Foster to the people of Fostoria.

At Tiffin, there was a great crowd, and Mr. Blaine was received with cheering, shouting, and waving of flags. He was driven up into the town, where a stand had been erected, and where Mr. Blaine was presented to several thousand people. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When I was a school-boy in Southeastern Ohio forty-three years ago, this portion of the country presented a very, different appearance from what it presents to-day. Those forty-three years have been divided between Democratic rule and Republican rule and I leave to the voters of Northwestern Ohio to say under which there has been more rapid progress, not only in this section, but throughout the whole of this beautiful State, and, leaving you that subject to meditate upon, I leave you the whole controversy of 1884. [Loud applause.] I thank you for this magnificent reception. I see in the assemblage evidences of peace, plenty and prosperity such as are rarely equaled anywhere in the world, and never surpassed. It is in your own hands to say whether we shall enter upon a series of doubtful and dangerour experiments. [Renewed cheering.]

Emery A. Storrs of Chicago, followed in a spirited speech. At the depot Senator Bruce was called out and made a few remarks, which were well received. There was a great cheer for Blaine and Logan as the train moved off.

At Kenton Gen. Robinson introduced Mr. Blaine, who, as soon as he could get an opportunity to speak, said:

I am very glad to be welcomed in the home of Gen. Robinson, for the candidacy of Gen. Robinson, indorsed by this vast assemblage, is an important prelude to the National election of 1884, and the candidacy of Gen. Robinson, if sustained by Ohio, goes far to settle that contest. You see, therefore, what your duty is, and it is fortunate for Ohio that the candidate selected to register her expression of popular opinion is a man trusted in every civil station, and with an enviable record as a soldier. So that the candidate is as strong as the cause, and no candidate can be stronger than the Republican cause.

At Bellefontaine there was a large crowd. They received Mr. Blaine very enthusiastically, and he spoke a few words of

thanks, disclaiming the honor for himself and attributing the enthusiasm of the people to their interest in the Republican cause.

Amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of people Mr. Blaine stepped from the car at the Union Depot at Dayton, September 30th. So anxious were the multitude to get near the distinguished gentleman that it was with much difficulty and the interference of the officers of the law that he finally was able to get into his carriage to be taken to the Beckel House. The party consisted of J. G. Blaine, Walker Blaine, his son, Mr. Manley of Augusta, T. B. Loomis of the National Committee, Judge A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, ex-Gov. Charles Foster, Gen. John L. Swift of Massachusetts, besides a number of newspaper representatives from all parts of the country.

Thousands of people from all sections crowded about the depot, and it was with great difficulty that the carriage moved through the crowds.

It was close on to 10 o'clock when the uniformed companies forced their way through the crowds and formed two lines up and down Main street for a distance of more than a quarter of a mile. Mr. Blaine and his company appeared on the scene amidst terrific cheers. Judge Haynes, who rode in the carriage with him, finally mounted the seat and commanded a partial silence, when in a neat speech he introduced the distinguished statesman. Mr. Blaine finally made a short address, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This vast assemblage of people is far beyond the reach of the human voice. A man might just as well stand at the the tip end of Cape Race and address the Atlantic Ocean in a storm. But the effect of this grand spectacle is far beyond human expression, and speaks more eloquently than words for the Republican cause. When I left home I heard that Ohio lacked enthusiasm. If this be a lack of enthusiasm, I would like to see you genuinely stirred up. This is a campaign of business men, of the manufacturer, of the mechanic, of the farmer—in short, of every one who has a dollar to earn or a dollar to save. It is a campaign intended to give protection to American labor, a campaign for America and not for any other country. I believe in that kind of a campaign. The voice of the State of Ohio can not and will not be doubtful. In that belief I leave it to you, and bid you a cordial good-night.

October 1st. Mr. Blaine, accompanied by ex-Gov. Foster. Senator Frye, and others, was driven out at 9 o'clock in the morning to the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton. He was received by the Governor of the Home, Gen. Patrick, and shown through the buildings and grounds. While he was inspecting the music-hall a large body of soldiers followed him in, and began calling, "Blaine, Blaine," "Speech, speech."

Mr. Blaine thanked them for the kind reception they had given him, and remarked that the beauty and comfort which he saw around him in this the chief soldiers' home in the country, confirmed him in his opinion as to the good of these institutions and rewarded him for the part he had taken as a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in their establishment.

While the train was waiting in the depot at Dayton, the following morning, several hundred men, women and children gathered around, trying to get an opportunity to shake hands with Mr. Blaine. He was in his private state room, but they discovered him and crowded around the window. He shook hands with the ladies and children who could get near, but had to refuse to gratify the men, as his hands were getting sore from too frequent a repetition of the operation. One of the ladies who spoke to Mr. Blaine was a native of the town in Pennsylvania where he was born. He seemed greatly pleased at meeting her, and talked a few minutes about old times there. Then a pretty little girl who wanted to kiss Mr. Blaine was held up, and when he kissed her the people cheered.

At Urbana there was a fine demonstration. Mr. Blaine was escorted in a carriage by a large body of Plumed Knights, some on foot and some on horseback. A novel feature of this escort was a troupe of mounted women wearing white plumes. Many thousand people were assembled around a stand in the central square of the city, to which Mr. Blaine was driven. His appearance on the stand called forth an outburst of deafening cheers again and again renewed. After he had been introduced by Mr. Warnett, the Chairman of the ocal committee, he stood for some seconds viewing the stirring scene, and then said:

The most important act of the old confederation, after the original thirteen States had acquired their independence, was the formation of the Northwest Territory, piously dedicated to free labor by the wise statesmen of the Revolution. From 1787 that territory, divided among five great States, of which Ohio is the oldest, has been the abode of an industrious, honest, intelligent population. They have maintained liberty and civil government, and have acquired great wealth. I see before me a vast assemblage of those who were born on the soil of that territory, and I wish to call their attention to this fact, that of all the great wealth it now represents much the larger portion has been produced and acquired since the Republican party came into power in 1861. That wealth has been produced and acquired under the influence of a wise financial system and under the encouragement of a protective tariff. And to the five States carved out of that Northwest Territory is now in a peculiar and emphatic sense remanded the question whether this financial and industrial system shall be maintained. Ohio is the first to speak, and the Nation awaits her voice.

At Springfield, which is largely a manufacturing town, all the shops had closed in order to give the workingmen an opportunity to see Mr. Blaine. As soon as the people gathered around the depot and saw him they cheered, shouted, and made all kinds of uproarious demonstrations. Being introduced by Mr. B. H. Warder, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Blaine said:

I have the pleasure of addressing a community peculiarly devoted to manufacturing—a community deeply interested in the industrial system of the United States; a community specially allied with the agricultural development of the United States. You manufacture a great variety and great number of agricultural implements. But for the ingenious implements which you turn out the wheat crop of the United States could not be harvested. That wheat crop is so immense that its harvesting begins in Texas in May and proceeds northward at the rate of about eleven miles per day, and winds up in September on our northern border, running for more than 100 days at about eleven miles per day. [Applause.] Now, do you think it good policy to have these agricultural implements imported from abroad, or do you prefer to make them at home? Well, my friends, there is one policy of the Government that encourages their manufacture at home; and there is another which would send their manufacture abroad. This latter policy would force great numbers now engaged in manufacturing to turn farmers, and thus still further glut the wheat market—increasing production, decreasing consumption at home, and necessarily reducing the profits of agriculture. You have the opportunity at the approaching election to tell which policy you think best, and I do not believe that you need any instruction from me as to your interest or your duty.

Here the President of the Cincinnati Exposition and other gentlemen connected with it came on board, also a delegation 200 strong from the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati.

At Hamilton the Hon. H. L. Morey introduced Mr. Blaine as the most distinguished representative of the American flag. The great crowd cheered heartily and repeatedly. When order was restored Mr. Blaine said:

Citizens of Ohio: It is now forty years since the question of protective tariff engaged the attention of the American people as profoundly as it does to-day. It was in the contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in 1844 that the great National debate on the question took place, and the protective tariff was defeated, not by the popular vote, but by the bad faith of the party which succeeded in the election; and I beg to call your attention —the attention of a large manufacturing population—to the fact that the policy of protecting American industries has never been defeated in the United States by the popular vote. [Great cheering.] A contrary policy has been forced on the people at different times through the bad faith of their representatives, but never, I repeat, by a popular vote upon a deliberate appeal to the people in their primary capacity. [Renewed cheering.] It therefore would seem to be the duty of the people of the United States, if by a majority they believe in the policy of protection, to see to it that the party is sustained which can be trusted to uphold it. Yes, but said a gentleman to me yesterday, "Protection does not always secure abundant prosperity; there are a great many idle men now in the country." Well, grant it, there has never yet been a policy devised by the art of man that will insure through all times and seasons a continuous flow of prosperity. But the question is whether over a given series of years there has not been a larger degree of prosperity to the people under the policy of protection than under the policy of free trade. The question is to be gauged and tested not by the experience of a single year, but by the experience of a series of years. We have had a protective tariff now for more than two decades, and I ask you whether there has ever been another period in which the United States has made such progress as during the last twenty years? But it is true now and then there will come a little lull and a little reaction in business. There will come a little lull and a little reaction even in the laws of Nature. You had a great drouth in Ohio this year, but you do not on that account avow that you will have no more rains. [Great cheering.] On the contrary, you are the more firmly persuaded that rain is the only element that will restore fertility to your soil, verdure to your fields, and richness to your crops. So in this little slough, this little dullness in the business in the country, the one great element that can be relied on to restore prosperity is the protective tariff. [Renewed cheering.] The question, then, is for Ohio to decide. The 14th day of this month you will have an opportunity to tell the people of the United States whether you believe in that doctrine.

If you do, you will secure not only its continuance, but its permanent triumph. [Applause.] But if, on the other hand, you should falter and fall back it might produce disaster elsewhere. The responsibility is on you. Is your courage equal to your responsibility? Is your confidence equal to your courage? Then I have nothing more to say, except to bid you good-by.

AT CINCINNATI.

At Glendale and Loveland the people cheered as the train slowed up, and at 3:40 it ran into the depot at Cincinnati. Here a great crowd was waiting.

As soon as Mr. Blaine appeared there was a scene of wild excitement and confusion. The people cheered and yelled and pressed around him so that it was impossible to keep an avenue open by which he and his party could reach their carriages. Mr. Hanna, of the Republican State Committee, and Judge Foraker escorted Mr. Blaine, and they had to struggle out through the cheering crowd. Mr. Blaine was driven slowly along Fourth street. The sidewalks were fully occupied all the way. Windows were decorated, and every window and doorway was crowded with spectators. When the carriage turned from Fourth street into Vine street to go to the Burnet House it passed through a dense mass of people, filling Vine street above and below the hotel for a long distance, who cheered and shouted, and waved handkerchiefs and flags, and made almost every possible demonstration of enthusiasm. They continued shouting "Blaine!" "Blaine!" until Mr. Blaine came out on the balcony at the corner of Third and Vine streets. Here Judge Foraker presented him to the people. When Mr. Blaine got a chance to speak he said: "I thank you and all the good people in Cincinnati for this cordial, hearty, and magnificent reception." The crowd cheered again and again as Mr. Blaine retired into the hotel.

In the multitude which received Mr. Blaine at Cincinnati were many workingmen. At 6:30 Mr. Blaine was escorted by the Reception Committee, of which Mr. William Dudley was Chairman, to the Exposition Building, which was already crowded. For a while Mr. Blaine held an informal reception in the Commissioner's office, where some gentlemen and

many ladies were presented to him. Then he was escorted to the stage, and, upon being introduced, was greeted with an outburst of applause from all parts of the hall. Mr. Blaine said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the cordiality of your welcome. I am glad to be in Cincinnati. I am glad to be able to recall old asssociations and to form new ones. It is forty years this year since I first saw your city, so that I am enabled to measure for myself its marvelous progress. I remember it as a city of 40,000, and I see it to-day a city of nearly 400,000—a city not only with all the great railway transportations of the country favoring its growth, but connected with an inland navigation of nearly 20,000 miles, and as it is situated as near to the Gulf of Mexico as it is to the Atlantic Ocean, its future growth is assured. The grandeur of its future needs no vouching and no prophesy. I congratulate you on what you have done; I congratulate you still more on what is before you. These expositions are now only a little more than thirty years old. Just a third of a century ago the Prince Consort of England was the originator of what in 1851 was called the World's Fair. It was then regarded as the marvel of three continents; yet we have lived to see it far excelled in the United States' display in the year of our centennial. [Applause.] You treat yourselves to an exhibit which marks the progress not alone of your own city but of the whole country. You have before you in these halls an epitome of the growth of the country of which you form so important a part. The growth of the country promises to be unlimited, and in that fact Cincinnati reads her destiny. [Enthusiastic applause.] Thanking you again for the very kind welcome you give me to your beautiful city, and asking for you a prosperity proportioned to your enterprise and your merits, I bid you good evening. [Prolonged applause.]

Senator Sherman, Judge Foraker, and Congressman Follett also made remarks. After the speaking Mr. Blaine was given a complimentary dinner by the Commissioners of the Exposition. The party dined in an apartment adjoining the Exposition restaurant, and opening into the public part of the building. While the dinner was going on the people outside got as near the entrance as the police would permit and, sent forth at intervals cheers and calls of "Blaine!" "Blaine!" At last Mr. Blaine had to rise from the table and go to the door and show himself. He stood a few seconds bowing, while the crowd cheered, and then resumed his seat, and soon after, at about a quarter before 10 o'clock, retired from the hall and was driven to his hotel. The occasion was, of course, entirely

non-political, and there was no speaking at the dinner, at which several locally distinguished Democrats were present.

At 12:30, October 2, Mr. Blaine was escorted to the Chamber of Commerce, where he was very warmly received, being introduced by Capt. W. W. Peabody. Mr. Blaine said:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce: I quite appreciate the personal courtesy and compliment in times of high political excitement, of a body composed of members of both parties receiving me thus cordially in my present position, and I beg to thank you for it sincerely. I always take the greatest pleasure in visiting your city. Eight years ago, on the occasion of my last visit, I was complimented by this Chamber as I am to-day. I watch the progress of this city with great interest. It has been to me from my earliest boyhood an object of interest. I was born and reared on the waters that connect directly with Cincinnati, and I can say what probably no other man here present can say—that in my early manhood I made fifteen trips between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati on steamboats on the Ohio River. That refers to an age now almost antediluvian. [Laughter.] The railway has taken the place of the steamboat, and yet, as I have said in Congress and on every public occasion where it was proper that I should say it, I think the great Western cities do not fully appreciate the magnitude of the value and the advantage of this vast inland navigation stretching onward to the Gulf, which affords an outlet for a vast growth, and gives in a substantial form, by Nature's own bountiful hand, that great demand of all commercial transactions—cheap transportation. [Loud applause.] I thank you again, gentlemen, for your courtesy, and shall not, in a temperature of 90 degrees, delay you longer.

During the whole day the admirers of Blaine and Logan kept the Burnet House and its neighborhood as noisy and crowded as a National convention hall. Upon Mr. Blaine's return from his drive he had the usual difficulty in getting to his room, and when he did get there he was not allowed to remain, for the people outside were provided with a brass band, and kept up a constant storm of martial music and cheering until Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan were forced to show themselves on the hotel balcony. They bowed and spoke a few words of thanks, and then retired amid the acclamations of the crowd. Later, Gen. Logan left the hotel to visit the Exposition, and again there was uproarious cheering.

During the day Mr. Blaine received delegations from

Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, West Virginia, and Tennessee, who requested him to go to Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia, and expressed regret that he could not visit the other States named. Late in the afternoon a delegation of 400 business men of Cincinnati called to pay their respects and give assurances of support. Also a body of twenty-five German citizens.

At 7:30 Mr. Blaine again left the hall to attend a reception tendered him by the Lincoln Club. The rooms were so thronged that it was found impossible to present the guests or members of the club formally to Mr. Blaine, so that the presentation had to be made in a wholesale manner. Mr. Blaine in a few pleasant words thanked those present for their kind reception. Outside the club-rooms were probably 3,000 people in the streets, who kept calling for "Blaine," "Blaine." He came out on the balcony and acknowledged the compliment. Then they called for Gen. Logan, and he appeared and spoke a few words of thanks. Both gentlemen then returned to the Burnet House in time to review the great torch-light procession. Long before this a great crowd of people had assembled in front of the Burnet House, on Vine street and along the Third street side, and at short intervals they cheered and yelled, and called "Blaine," "Blaine," "Logan," "Logan." Mr. Blaine's appearance on the balcony was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, which was several times renewed before he was formally introduced. He chatted with the invited guests on the balcony for some time, but the calls became so urgent that he had to step to the front again, when ex-Congressman Butterworth presented him to the people as the distinguished gentleman for whom they intended to vote in November. There was tremendous cheering. Mr. Blaine stood gazing on the scene until there was some approach to order, when he said:

And no human voice could reach them, because of the great multitude thereof. [Cheers.] I congratulate the Republicans of Cincinnati upon their numbers, upon their enthusiasm [cheers], upon their determination to win. [Tumultuous cheering.] I thank them for their kindness, their cordiality, their heartiness.

As Mr. Blaine stepped back the crowd cheered, and yelled, and waved their hats, and made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations for several minutes.

Mr. Butterworth then introduced Gen. Logan as an eminent statesman and an incomparable soldier, who had never lost a battle, and would never lose one. Gen. Logan's reception by the people was similar to Mr. Blaine's. He remarked that if the polls were open then and all present voted the Republican ticket, the result of the election would certainly be determined. Then he went on to say a good word for the Republican State and Congressional tickets. When he came to speak of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, he was proceeding to describe him in complimentary terms, when his voice was drowned by cries of "Blaine!" "Blaine!" "James G. Blaine!"

After the procession and the speaking were over, at 1 o'clock in the morning the Young Men's Blaine Club serenaded Mr. Blaine. In response to their call he appeared at the window of his room and said:

Young Men: The giants of mythology typified the strength of young men. In the enlightened era of the Christian dispensation young men were called to the work because they were strong. To-day the strength of the Republican party is in the young men of the country, of whom it possesses a vast majority. [Cheers.] The young man is always good for two votes—his own and the one he brings. [Cheers.] No party in the history of this country was ever beaten that had the sympathy and support of the young men of the country. [Cheers.] And it has been the chief gratification of a tour which I have made from our great commercial metropolis to your beautiful city, that everywhere I have found the young men on our side. [Cheers.] You are in the morning of life. The day is before you, and your strength is equal to it. [Cheers.] You will have the fashioning of the Republic, of its strength, its prestige, its glory, its destiny, long after the generation to which I belong shall have passed away. See to it that it is kept in your power, and that your hands, clear, pure and strong, shall bear up the ark of the covenant. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] I bid you good-morning. Let us turn together to the duties of a new day with its responsibilities, and, I hope, with its rewards. [Renewed cheering.]

A HEBREW DELEGATION.

Among the delegations who called upon Mr. Blaine in the Queen City was one of over forty Israelites. Their intention to pay their respects to Mr. Blaine had not been made known, and the call caused considerable curiosity as to what it signified. Meeting Gen. Seasongood, a correspondent asked him for information regarding the visit. "We called," was the reply, "simply to pay our respects as individuals. There was some talk of our calling as an organized body, but we decided that such a course might be construed as having some partisan purpose, and the idea was abandoned. We desired simply to express our thanks to Mr. Blaine for the interest he took in the oppressed of our race, particularly the Russian refugees, while he was Secretary of State. We admired and felt grateful for the spirit and purpose of his action, and wished to so express ourselves. For that reason I would not like to give you the names. Samuel W. Frost, Abe Meyer, and myself you know, but we are Republicans and don't care. Really, I think the names of the callers ought not to be published. They are among the first business men in the city, and there is no knowing what construction might be put upon our visit, or the annoyance that might result to some of us. Mr. Blaine received us very cordially, and thanked us for the call. I am glad we went."

FROM CINCINNATI TO COLUMBUS.

Mr. Blaine and party left Cincinnati, October 3d, at about 10 o'clock by a special train on the Little Miami Road. The crowd at the depot and the workingmen in the shops facing the track cheered Mr. Blaine as the train moved out. The first stop was at Milford, where there was a good-sized meeting. Mr. Blaine was warmly received, and he spoke a few words of thanks.

At Morrow, in Warren County, there was a fine demonstration. The party left the train, and Mr. Blaine's carriage

was escorted by the local committee and a troup of mounted Plumed Knights to a picturesque spot outside the town, where several thousand people were assembled. The speaker's stand faced a side hill, beautifully headed by large trees, and the form of the ground made the audience appear as if seated in a theater. Judge O'Neil, of Lebanon, introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with cheering. He thanked the people for their kind reception, reminded them that Thomas Corwin, one of the great champions of the protective system, had represented Warren County in Congress, and expressed the hope that the earnestness and ardor of the people in relation to that question would be as great in 1884 as Mr. Corwin had made it in 1840. Gen. Swift of Boston spoke briefly after Mr. Blaine.

There was a great turnout at Xenia. Mr. Blaine was received by the local committee and escorted by the Plumed Knights, mounted and on foot, through the principal streets. Nearly every house was decorated, and the people in the streets numbered at least as many as the entire population of the city, there being a very large attendance from the adjacent country. When the procession reached the stand Mr. Blaine was received with loud cheering. He was presented to the people by the Rev Dr. James Gillespie Carson, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Xenia, and he said:

By a coincidence which is interesting to me I was here eight years ago this day to address a Republican meeting in the interest of the election of an Ohio statesman to the Presidency. The man then elected President gave way, after an excellent Administration of four years, to another Ohio statesman who, after an agony that touched the sensibilities of the whole world, sleeps in an honored grave. But with these changes some things have remained permanent, and among these are the foundation principles of the Republican party They remain, and the contest for their maintenance recurs again after four years, and after eight years the appeal is again made to the people of Ohio, who hold to-day, as they held then, the post of responsibility and the post of honor—for the post of responsibility is always the post of honor [Applause.] It is for the Republicans of Ohio to say whether the principles on which they elected Hayes and on which they elected Garfield are still vital and still represent their convictions.

AT LONDON.

At South Charleston Mr. Blaine left the train, and was driven a short distance to where a large meeting was in progress. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, being among the speakers. The regular proceedings were suspended in order that Mr. Blaine might be presented to the people. He was very warmly received, and he spoke a few words in acknowledgement of the compliment, but declined to further interrupt the meeting. In this, as in all the other gatherings to-day, there were many women.

The demonstration at London was one of the most enthusiastic and beautiful on the whole route. From the station Mr. Blaine's carriage was escorted by mounted Knights, women and men in equal numbers, while the procession moved along between two lines of uniformed men, members of the local Republican clubs. Across the streets at short intervals were flags and banners with such mottos as "Cleveland, England, and Free Trade—Blaine, America, and Protection." Upon the front of the stand was the inscription: "London, England, for Cleveland; London, Ohio, for Blaine." Mr. Blaine passed to the stand between two lines of little girls dressed to represent the thirty-eight States. The girls representing Maine and Ohio stood together by the chair that had been provided for the distinguished guest. When he was introduced by the Hon. John F. Locke, he was most enthusiastically cheered. He said:

It has been the singular good fortune of Ohio on several great occasions to lead the people of the United States to important decisions. That responsibility rests this year on Ohio perhaps more emphatically and more significantly than ever before. I was induced by pressing invitation from your State Committee and from many friends to visit your State, but was warned that I might find a campaign of apathy. [Derisive laughter.] I see it before me. [Renewed laughter.] I have seen it from the moment I touched your State on the lake shore. I went across its northern border and along its western border, and have thus far progressed in penetrating the center, and I am prepared to believe that the decision with which Ohio is charged to-day may prove in the end as valuable to good government as her great loyal vote of 1863. [Great cheering.]

AT COLUMBUS.

At 9:30 the Columbus escort committee, consisting of Col. C. H. Moore, Mr. Miles, John H. Ellis, A. G. Patton, John Joyce, Luther Donaldson, James Clark, and Chas. Frank, left for Xenia, where they met the Blaine train, to act as an escort to the distinguished guest. The train arrived at 5 o'clock, railroad time. The various uniformed Blaine and Logan Clubs of the city, numbering some 2,000 persons all told, met at High and Chestnut streets, and formed in line under command of Col. Freeman, and acted as an escort to the Presidential candidate and party from the depot to the residence of Mr. Henry Miller, East Broad street. It had been arranged as far as possible to have the locomotives and workshops blow a chorus of whistles on the arrival of the party. As Mr. Blaine alighted from the train he was received on behalf of the city by Mayor Wolcutt and a committee from the Council and city officials. The Mayor delivered a few words of welcome, to which Mr. Blaine responded briefly, and then entered his carriage.

The procession did not move as early as advertised, and this caused the crowd to become somewhat uneasy, thereby necessitating that something should be done, and no one saw it any sooner than Gov. Foster, who appeared on the platform and said:

Fellow-Citizens of Columbus: If ever a man was the candidate of his party, if ever the sentiments of the Republicans of this great country were represented by a popular candidate, it was when James G. Blaine was nominated at Chicago. [Loud cheers. A voice—"Garfield's friend."] Yes, Garfield's friend, and if ever the choice of the people for Vice-President was reflected by a National Convention it was when the brave John A. Logan was unanimously nominated. [Loud cheers.] When the procession is passed there will be some speaking at the different stands. I now have the great pleasure of introducing to you James G. Blaine, your candidate for President. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine then spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I can say with some pride that I am not a stranger in Columbus. [Applause.] I was here long before the great majority of you were born—forty-three years ago [enthusiastic cheers]—and I have visited your city at short intervals since, and have kept in my own mind

and my own sight the record of its splendid growth and advancement. I never visited it under more pleasant circumstances than this evening. [Loud cheers.] I thank you with a sense of profound gratitude for the cordiality of your welcome. [A voice: "You ain't got half what we can show you."] And yet I know very well you would deem it the greatest vanity in me to attribute this reception to myself personally. [A voice: "Yes it is."] It is because for the time I represent in a great National contest the principles which you uphold. [Tumultuousapplause and cries of "Good, good; that is it."] I beg to call your attention to the fact that, whereas there may be many issues of greater or less magnitude involved in a National election; there is always one great controlling issue that enters into the popular mind, and that issue this year, palpably and distinctly marked, is the protection to American industries [vociferous cheering]; and as bearing on that and illustrating it I wish to call your attention to the fact that when the Republican party came into power by the election of 1860 the total wealth of the State of Ohio was a little over $1,100,000,000. In twenty years from that time it was $3,200,000,000. [Immense applause.] Under twenty years of a protective tariff you advanced in wealth double the amount that you had acquired in all the previous history of your State. [Great applause, and cries of "That is it."] Now, do you wish to give it up? [Prolonged cries of "No," "No."] You have not a conspicuous speaker in Ohio to-day representing the cause of our opponents who is not a free-trader. There is not a speaker of any kind representing the Republican party who is not in favor of a protective tariff. [Great applause.] The issue, therefore, is broad and distinct between the parties. [A cry of "We heard it here last week."] Now, what we mean is not to give up our own market, but to acquire new ones, and we want a great, broad, peaceful, continental American policy. [Prolonged cheers.] We want a great market for the manufacturing industries of the State of Ohio [tremendous cheering], and instead of waiting for the manufacturers from abroad to compete with ourselves at home the Republican party proposes to seek distant markets for our own surplus manufactures. [Loud cheers.] That issue is so conspicuous that you cannot mistake it, and it is so distinct that I can not make it plainer by argument. The decision rests with you [a voice: "We know it"], and I believe it is in safe hands. [Cries of "Hear," "Hear."] Gov. Foster, in introducing me to-night, cut himself short, and I am very sure he is desirous of making a speech, and I therefore introduce him to you. [Long and continued applause and cries of "More, more."]

CONGRESSMAN FINERTY'S SPEECH.

Congressman Finerty was then introduced by Gov. Foster in complimentary terms, and was warmly greeted. He said:

That after witnessing perhaps a thousand great political meetings his eyes had never rested on so grand an assemblage as that before him.

Their presence in such magnificent numbers was sufficient answer to the insulters and calumniators of the great American who was their Presidential candidate. He (the speaker) represented in his sentiments that element of the Democratic party which had been outraged by the nomination of Grover Cleveland at Chicago. [Cheers.] He was proud to be a rebel against such a nominee. He preferred to stand by the man who, by his career in Congress and in the Cabinet, had established a true American policy. [Cheers.] He believed in the principle that proclaimed America dominant on this side of the ocean.

In this contest there were two sets of principles to be considered. One set, that of the Cobden Club, was represented by Grover Cleveland and indorsed by the British press. The other set, protection to American industries and the extension of American commerce by closer and more liberal relations with Mexico and South America, was represented by J. G. Blaine. [Cheers.] No true American could hesitate as to his proper course. American principles should prevail upon American soil. In that great outpouring of the people, who were stirred by a glorious enthusiasm, Mr. Blaine, if he needed vindication, stood vindicated. They would bury under the weigth of their ballots forever out of sight the blackguards who had heaped insult and and outrage upon him. [Prolonged cheering.] When Mr. Blaine passed through London, Ohio, that morning a young American girl waved at the head of the procession a flag which bore upon it the words: "London, England, is for Cleveland; London, Ohio, is for Blaine." [Cheers.] They might have added, Ohio is for Blaine. All America will be for him November 4. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Finerty then entered into a brief eulogium of both Blaine and Logan, reviewed the defeat of the Morrison horizontal bill by the narrow majority of four, and said:

They should place in the White House a President who had the genius, the firmness, and the patriotism to veto any bill that might be passed by Congress striking at the root of American industries. [Great applause.] He (the speaker) had broken with the Democrats because they required him to support Grover Cleveland. He was proud to have made the sacrifice in American interests, and if he knew the Irish-American heart that element would not vote in the same column with the London *Times*, George W. Curtis, and Thomas Nast. [Cheers.] Once again the fate of the Republic was in the hands of Ohio. In 1863 it emphasized and indorsed the victory of Gettysburg by giving 100,000 majority to the opponent of Vallandigham. This year it should repeat that glorious act by electing Robinson Secretary of State and all the protection candidates for Congress October 14. [Loud cheers.] Then would they have clothed their candidate in the armor of victory, and that white plume, which was a symbol of glory to friends and a

badge of terror to foes, would lead the Republic on a greater, grander, and broader pathway to power and prosperity. [Continued cheering.]

Congressman Finerty in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune* describes the Columbus gathering in the following eloquent words:

The city was full to the gorge. When Mr. Blaine arrived, there was such a hurricane of cheers as was sufficient to shake the solid earth. Locomotion was almost out of the question. Not alone were streets packed full of people, but the great square around the capitol, the housetops, windows, trees, fences, platforms—everything that could hold an atom of humanity—was filled and covered by the mighty throng. The decorations, flags, mottoes, and other paraphernalia of the occasion—including thousands of Chinese lanterns, which, as night fell, flashed out in picturesque brilliancy, unconquered by the great electric lights—made a picture beyond my power to paint with the vividness which might convey even a trifling impression of the grandeur of the scene to your readers.

The speaking was brief but to the purpose, and was chiefly done from the balcony of the Neil House. It was all over when the head of the monster procession—a veritable fiery serpent—appeared at 9 o'clock and wound through the city for two long hours. Blaine, with head uncovered, his white hair and beard glistening in the moonlight, and his face lit up by the countless torches, presented a fine appearance as, in response to the ceaseless cheering of the marchers, he waved his handkerchief. The uproar was not alone bewildering, but absolutely stunning.

OFF FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Blaine and party left Columbus by a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio road at 9:30, October 4th. At Columbus ex-Gov. Foster and Mr. Hanna of the State Committee left the party, and Charles Moore of Columbus and the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford of New York joined it. The people in the depot cheered as the train moved out, and Mr. Blaine bowed his acknowledgments from the rear platform.

The first stop was at Newark, where there was a great crowd, composed largely of workingmen. Col Charles H. Kibbler introduced the distinguished guest as "James G. Blaine, late of Maine, but now of the United States of America." This introduction elicited several rounds of applause. Mr. Blaine said:

While I accept your kindly compliment to myself and am grateful for it, I desire to say that the mere personality of a candidate for the Presidency is of small account, but what he stands for may be of very great account, either in the way of good or evil. ["That's it," and cheers.] The question before the people of the United States is whether they wish to overthrow the financial and industrial policy that has been established by the Republican party, ["No, no,"], and for myself I am only of importance because I represent those who answer as you do, "No, no." [Loud cheers.] I stand in the midst of a rich community, one that I am familiar with; one that I have known from my earliest childhood. I know your great growth in wealth. I know your great progress in every moral and material interest, and I call you to witness, every candid man in this assemblage, whether he be Republican or Democrat, and perhaps some Democrat does me the honor to listen—["Yes" "Yes"]—I call every one to witness that your progress in the last twenty years, during the existence and enforcement of the industrial and financial system of the Republican party, in which a protective tariff and a sound currency are the greatest and leading features—I call you all to witness that your progress has been greater, doubly greater, than your progress in the sixty preceding years. ["Hear, Hear," and great cheering.] Your vote will decide the contest the 14th of October. This current month you meet to do your duty. I have confidence that you will discharge it like men. [Renewed cheering.]

At Zanesville the people seemed to be wild with enthusiasm. At the depot the jam was so great that there was difficulty in getting to the carriages, and everybody seemed to be cheering and shouting. Around the stand there were probably 10,000 people, so densely packed that the local committee men and the police seemed helpless, and two or three of the speakers who were accompanying had to give up the attempt to get to the stand. When Mr. Bagley, the Secretary of the Muskingum County Committee, introduced the distinguished visitor there was a great outburst of cheering, and as it was subsiding an Irishman, evidently a workingman, attracted general attention by shouting: "A thousand welcomes, Mr. Blaine—a thousand welcomes, sir."

Mr. Blaine thanked the people for the kind reception and made a brief reference to the industrials interests of Ohio and of the country at large, presenting the tariff as the chief issue in the campaign.

At Cambridge Mr. Blaine was driven round to the fair-grounds, where there was a large meeting. He was received with great cheering. He returned thanks for the compliment and again briefly called attention to the tariff question as at Zanesville.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering at Barnesville, and here again Mr. Blaine spoke briefly of the importance of the tariff as an issue of the campaign.

At two or three other points where the train stopped, between there and Bellaire, the people gathered around and cheered Mr. Blaine, who spoke a few pleasant words of acknowledgment at each place.

It was dark when the train reached Bellaire. The little town seemed to be absolutely full, and almost every building along the principal streets was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The streets themselves were well-nigh impassable. The local committee found great difficulty in getting Mr. Blaine through the crowd into the hotel, and several members of his party, who were just behind him, were more than half an hour trying to make their way in. The people crowded the office and hallways of the hotel so that the guests could

not pass up or down to or from their rooms. The landlord and the local authorities appealed to the crowd to clear the passage-ways at least, but they declined to move until Mr. Blaine should come out of his room and show himself and say a few words to them. The landlord having delivered this message, Mr. Blaine appeared at the head of the stairs and bowed repeatedly. The people cheered and made a general rush to shake hands with him, but he held out his hand too high to be reached from below, and, going through the motions of shaking hands, said pleasantly: "I thank you, gentlemen, and I beg you to consider that I am shaking hands with each and every one of you, as I should take great pleasure in doing if my hand were not so tired.

In place of Mr. Blaine Mr Finerty of Chicago was presented. He dwelt particularly on the importance of the election of October 14th in deciding the Presidential contest. The protection Congressmen should be elected to a man. Was there a man in the great meeting before him who was born in Europe that would return to his position as the subject of a monarchy? [Cries of "Not one."] He advocated Mr. Blaine's foreign policy, and said that under his administration no naturalized citizen would be allowed to languish untried in foreign prisons. Referring to the McSweeney case, he said that that gentlemen was responsible for his own persecution. He had surrendered his prerogatives as an adopted American citizen by accepting office on Irish soil under the British flag. He declared that every Democrat north of the Ohio who had the blood of a freeman in his heart would resent the insult offered to the backbone of the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention in the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Finerty summed up by vehemently urging the election of Blaine and Logan as the American National candidates, irrespective of party. [Loud cheers.]

At the close of Mr. Finerty's remarks, Mr. Blaine was brought forward, but the sound of drums was so great that nothing could be heard, and Mr. Blaine refused to proceed. Finally the drums were silenced and Mr. Blaine began:

"The question of a tariff for protection," he said, "is primarily of interest to laboring men A steamship, when it is launched, is worth $500,000. Of this $495,000 represents labor and only $5,000 the actual cost. Take a ton of pig-iron, which costs possibly $20. Of that figure $19.10 represents labor and 90 cents the cost of the material. I mention these facts, which are particularly of interest to the laboring man, and if he will not protect himself by his ballot how can he ask others to protect

him? Is this not so? It is not a question of speculation, but of fact. You are here in Ohio, in a new town which has largely grown up in fifteen years. Ohio is third in wealth and population in this country. I ask you to take two epochs in the history of this country. In 1860 Ohio was sixty years old. It was then seventy-three years from the time of the organization of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part. In 1860 Ohio had $1,000,000,000 on hand—a billion of wealth. In 1861 the industrial and financial policy of this country was changed by the incoming of the Republican party. In 1880 another census was taken, when it was developed that Ohio had $3,200,000,000 of capitalized permanent wealth. You had in these twenty years added $2,100,000,000 of permanent wealth to your State. You increased twice as much in twenty years as you did in the seventy-three years preceding them, and all this by the effect of a tariff. Do you want it to continue? Do you want to try experiments? Do you want to unsettle things? Why, look at the effect of the Morrison bill upon the laboring men. The mills are the capital of the country. Do you want a continual agitation in Congress? Well, if you don't it is in your own hands. Ohio has the power to command a continuance. You can undoubtedly do it in October, and there I leave it."

Mr. Blaine was then driven to the Globe House, where he remained till Monday, Oct. 6th. He abandoned his intention of spending the following day, Sunday, in Wheeling. He reached there Sunday afternoon.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Blaine's party left Wheeling at 8 o'clock October 6, by special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road for Grafton. Gen. Adam King of Baltimore left the party at Wheeling to return to his work in Ohio. At the Wheeling depot there was quite a demonstrative crowd, and as the train moved slowly out of the city the workmen came out of their shops and the people out of their houses and cheered. The first stop was at Moundsville. Mr. W. J. W. Cowden, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine, who was warmly received. He said:

I am glad to meet the citizens of Marshall County. I am glad to be in West Virginia. I consider it one of the encouraging signs of the times that an earnest contest is going on, in what was once a slave State, for the ascendency of Republican principles, and Republican principles this year mean a tariff for the protection of American labor. [Cheers.] If West Virginia is in favor of that, she is Republican; if she is opposed to it, she is not Republican. The decision rests with her citizens. I know no State in the Union more directly interested in the promotion of manufactures than your State. Your rich beds of coal and iron, your vast forests—all your natural resources—form a great development of manufacturing industries. They can be developed under a protective tariff, they can not be without it.

At Cameron, Littleton, Mannington, and Farmington, there were brief stops, and at each point Mr. Blaine spoke briefly of the importance to West Virginia of a protective tariff.

At Fairmont there was quite a large meeting. Mr. Blaine left the train and addressed the people from a stand. Here, as at all the preceding points, the people were very enthusiastic.

At Grafton there was a very large and remarkably enthu-

siastic meeting. The little mountain town was packed full of people from the surrounding country. Mr. Blaine was escorted to a stand, when the Hon. John W. Mason introduced him to the people. When the demonstrations with which he was received had subsided, he said:

Citizens of West Virginia: As your distinguished Chairman has intimated, I am not a stranger to your State. I have known it personally for more than forty years, and I have known this section of it well. I was born on the banks of yonder river a few miles below the point where it enters Pennsylvania, and you do not need to be told by me that there was always unity of feeling among the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley. [Cheers.] But I do not see before me the West Virginia which I knew in my boyhood. The West Virginia of forty years ago was comparatively a wilderness. The West Virginia of to-day is a prosperous industrial center in the United States. [Applause.] West Virginia, as an independent Commonwealth, began her existence during the Civil War, and at that day the most liberal estimate of total property, according to the enumeration of the United States census, did not exceed $100,000,000. In 1870 the census gave you an aggregate of $190,000,000, and in 1880 it showed that you possessed a capitalized wealth to the amount of $350,000,000. From the close of the war to the year 1880, West Virginia had therefore gained in wealth the enormous sum of $250,000,000. You have fared pretty well, therefore, under Republican administration. [Laughter and cheers.]

Probably some political opponent does me the honor to listen to me and I would ask him, as a candid man, what agency was it that nerved the arm of industry to smite the mountains and create this wealth in West Virginia? It was the protective tariff [great cheering] and a financial system that gave you good money. [Renewed cheering.] Before the war you never had circulating in your midst a bank-bill that would pass current 500 miles from home. [Cries of "That's so!" and cheers.] You do not to-day have a single piece of paper money circulating in West Virginia that is not good all around the globe [great cheering]; not a bill that will not pass as certainly in the money markets of Europe as in New York or Baltimore. So that the man who works for a day's wages knows when Saturday night comes that he is to be paid in good money. [Renewed cheering.]

Under the protective tariff your coal industries, and your iron industries, and the wealth of your forests have been brought out, and it is for you voters of West Virginia to say whether you want this to continue or whether you want to try free trade. [Voices, "No, we don't!"] I make bold to say, with all respect, that there is not a Democratic statesman on the stump in West Virginia, conspicuous enough to be known to the Nation—I speak only of those I know—who advocates a protective

tariff; not one. [Cries of "Not one!" "Not one!"] I go further; I do not know a Democratic statesman who will not acknowledge that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional, and, therefore, as honest men they are bound to oppose it. The Morrison Tariff bill [cries of "We won't have it!"]—the Morrison Tariff bill would have struck at the interest of West Virginia in many vital respects, and it is an amazing fact that the representatives in Congress from West Virginia voted for that bill. There is a good old adage which I beg to recall to your minds, that God helps those who help themselves, and if West Virginia is not willing to sustain a protective tariff by her vote and her influence she must not expect it to be sustained for her by others. If she wants the benefit of a protective tariff she must give to a protective tariff the benefit of her support. [Cheers.]

I am glad that I am addressing a Southern people; a community that were slaveholders; a community made up of those who were masters and those who were slaves; but I am addressing a slave State no longer. [Great cheering.] I am appealing to the new South. [Renewed cheering.] And I am appealing to West Virginia not to vote upon a tradition or a prejudice; not to keep her eyes to the rear, but to look to the front and to the future [cries of "We'll do it, we'll do it," and wild cheering]; and if I could be heard I would make the same appeal to other Southern States—to old Virginia, to North Carolina, to Georgia, to Alabama, to Tennessee, and to Louisiana. They are all interested in a protective tariff, and the question is, which do they prefer, to gratify a prejudice or to promote general prosperity? West Virginia can lead the way; she can break this seemingly impregnable barrier of the solid South. [Cheers and cries of "We'll do it! We'll do it!"] Solid on what? Solid on a prejudice; solid on a tradition; solid upon doctrines that separate the different portions of the Union. Whereas, I invite you to join in a union not merely in form, but a union in fact, and take your part in the solution of the industrial and financial problems of the time. [Great cheering.] If West Virginia takes that course the 14th of October she will do much to settle the controversies that now agitate us. [Cries of "She will!"]

The repeal of the protective tariff, according to the terms of the Morrison bill, would cost West Virginia a vast sum of money. Between 1870 and 1880 you gained in this State $160,000,000, between 1880 and 1890 you will gain much more, with a tariff for protection; but I ask any business man if he believes you can do it with free trade? [Cries of "No! No! No!"]

Here I close my words of counsel, leaving the action to you. I leave you, not as a community influenced by sectional feeling, but as a community broadly National. I leave you as a State allied on this side to Pennsylvania, and on the other to Ohio [cheers], as much as you are to Virginia and Kentucky. I leave you as a State that stands in the van of the new South, inviting the whole South to join in a great National movement which shall in fact and in feeling, as well as in form, make us

a people with one union, one Constitution, one destiny [Great and long continued cheering.]

Mr. Blaine's ride up the Ohio River Road was one of the most pleasant, so far as the weather was concerned, from the time he started out. He went to Marietta after he had finished with the evening ceremonies at Parkersburg. He was obliged to be up before eight the following morning to meet his special train, which started out along the Ohio River Road from Parkersburg at half-past seven. Mr. Blaine was to cross the ferry and join the train at Williamstown, but the water was so low the ferry-boat was aground, and he was obliged to cross in a skiff. When he reached the train every one expected to see him tired out with his long day and short night of rest, but the weather had, fortunately, changed. There was a real October sparkle in the air, which was reflected in Mr. Blaine's face as he entered the car, saying as he came in that he never felt better in his life.

The stops after this point were not many, neither were the crowds very large in the sparsley-settled country. Occasionally a drunken man would push to the front in the midst of Mr. Blaine's familiar talks about what the protective tariff had done for West Virginia, and cry out for Cleveland. But in general there was but little disturbance.

Just before Wheeling was reached the train was stopped in front of the house of George Curtis, Mr. Blaine's college-mate, who traveled with him for two days. The house was a very plain one. Mr. Blaine got off the train and walked up to the house with Mr. Curtis, and presented his respects to the quiet household.

Wheeling was reached in the neighborhood of noon. Although there were no posted notices of Mr. Blaine's coming, the city square was packed for the meeting by a crowd of very enthusiastic people. But the special guard of honor that escorted him to the square and to the train

when Mr. Blaine went away at 2 o'clock over the Cleveland & Loraine Road, was one of the finest equipped seen on the road. Their uniforms were snowy white, and they marched with military precision.

BACK IN OHIO.

The afternoon of Oct. 8 found Mr. Blaine back again in Ohio, where the welcome shown him everywhere was in strong marked contrast to the West Virginia stops, as was the air of comfort and prosperity shown at every station in marked comparison with the country and poorer-clad people just across the river. The special train was in charge of a musical engineer named Harry Lynch, an enthusiastic Republican, who played boisterous melodies with the locomotive whistle at all of the stations. As the train pulled further and further into Ohio, the enthusiasm of the people increased. Workingmen with tariff emblems swarmed everywhere. Uniformed knights yelled death to free trade, while every allusion to the Republican policy of protection was cheered to the echo.

At New Philadelphia there was a strong picture for an artist. The workmen of the place had mounted a puddling furnace upon wheels and had it at the station fired up to a red-hot glow, while about the glowing iron emblems were gathered hundreds of workingmen in their working clothes shouting "Blaine!" "Blaine!" while several thousand people stood upon the dark rolling turf bank just back of them singing campaign songs and waving flags. It was dark by the time the place was reached. Mr. Blaine rested at Canton for the night.

Mr. Blaine, accompanied by the Hon. William McKinley, and followed by a long line of private carriages, drove over the following morning, Oct. 9, from Canton to Massillon, eight miles. The scenery between the two places is very beautiful, and, as the weather was fair, the carriage

drive was a refreshing relief from railroad travel. Nearly all the houses and stores along Main street, by which Massillon was entered, were beautifully decorated with Blaine and Logan flags and other Republican emblems, and more than the whole population of the town seemed to be out to receive Mr. Blaine. Upon the programme was a procession composed of Republican clubs and manufacturing operatives.

When the demonstrations with which Mr. Blaine was received had subsided he made the following speech:

Men of Ohio: In a procession of our political opponents at Youngstown recently, there appeared a man and woman in rags and apparent wretchedness bearing the inscription: "This is what protection has done for us." [Derisive laughter.] This was intended to typify and denounce the results of protection in Ohio. I want to present the other side of the picture.

In Ohio to-day there are 21,000 manufacturing establishments. They cost $500,000,000, and they turn out annually a product worth $350,000,000 out of the results of that investment. I observe a great many people in Ohio who are not in rags and not in wretchedness. [Laughter and great cheering.] Thirty-five and forty years ago the entire Western country was called upon, as an agricultural community, to oppose the protective tariff, because it unjustly favored the manufacturer of the East. Since then the manufacturing industries of the country have traveled westward, until Ohio has become one of the largest manufacturing States in the Union [cheers], and, combining within herself a great agricultural interest and a great manufacturing interest, she presents all the elements of comfort and material progress. Steadily as the agricultural States become settled, manufactures follow. Indiana and Illinois and Michigan are coming on rapidly after Ohio. Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota will come along in due time, the result being that the protective policy now upheld by the Republican party operates so as to carry manufactures into every State, and ultimately into every county in the Union. It never was designed that one part of the country should be permanently agricultural and the other part manufacturing, but it was designed that agriculture and manufactures should go hand in hand [cheers], and wherever they do go hand in hand, you have thrift, progress and happiness. [Renewed cheering.]

If this industrial system, which combines the highest elements of human prosperity by uniting the agricultural and the manufacturing interests, is worth preserving, you should not forget that our political opponents have never failed in the last fifty-one years—never since 1833, when they had the power in Congress—either to repeal the protective tariff, if one existed, or to try to repeal it, or to prevent the enactment of

such a tariff. In other words, since 1833 the Democratic party in Congress has never sustained by its vote a protective tariff—not once. [A voice: "And it never will."]

We are met with the accusation that a protective tariff injures the commerce of the country. That is more frequently made in the East than in the West. The answer to it is, that since the protective tariff was enacted in 1861, the exports from the United States have been vastly greater in amount and value than all the exports from the first settlement of an English colonist on this continent down to the inauguration of President Lincoln. [Great cheering.] I think that is worth repeating. ["Yes!" "Yes!"] If you take every export that was ever made from the territory which now constitutes the United States, from the time of the settlement at Jamestown and at Plymouth Rock in 1607 and 1620 clear down to 1860, and add them together, they fail by several thousand million dollars to be as great in amount as our exports from 1861 to this time. [Renewed cheering.]

So that the assertion that the protective tariff hinders the development of the commerce of the country is not only disproved by the facts, but the directly contrary is true, for agriculture and manufactures and commerce go hand in hand—were designed to go hand in hand. They are the triple cords which, bound together, make up the strength of National prosperity. I assume, therefore, that the people of Ohio are interested in maintaining the protective tariff, and if you are, it is in your power to do it. ["We'll do it!" "We'll do it!" and great cheering.]

Ohio speaks her voice Tuesday next. This district will have the opportunity to speak her voice, and say whether one of the most brilliant advocates of protection that ever served in Congress shall be returned [cheers for McKinley], with the opportunity to vindicate by your votes the splendid experience which Ohio has had in developing her agricultural and manufacturing interests together. It is for you, the men of Ohio, while the Nation looks on, to record your opinion and your judgment. I thank you for your cordial reception, and bid you good-by.

FROM CANTON TO COLUMBUS.

Mr. Blaine left Canton October 9 by a special train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road for Wooster, Crestline, and Columbus.

At Orrville, a small station where the train made the first stop, several hundred people were collected. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words in advocacy of the re-election of Mr. McKinley.

The next stop was at Wooster. Here Mr. Blaine left the train and went up to a stand on the public square, where 5,000 people had assembled. He was introduced by Mr. William M. Orr, one of his classmates at Washington and Jefferson College, and was warmly received. He spoke briefly, congratulating the Republicans of Ohio upon their zeal, calling attention to the transcendant importance of the tariff as an issue in the campaign, and urging the re-election of Mr. McKinley. During the speaking a body of students from the Wooster University marched up to the stand and cheered for Blaine and Logan. At the depot, just as Mr. Blaine was about to get upon the train, general attention was attracted by the affectionate demonstration of an elderly gentleman, who was actually embracing him. This proved to be the Rev. Dr. Black, a Professor in the Wooster University, another old college-mate. His wife accompanied him and seemed almost as much pleased as her husband to see Mr. Blaine.

Short stops were made at Shreve and Perrysville. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words at each place, thanking the people for the kind reception they gave him, and presenting the tariff as the great issue. At 1:30 the train arrived at Mans-

field, the home of Senator Sherman. There were several thousand assembled in the square in the heart of the town, to which Mr. Blaine was escorted in the usual manner. Mr. Hedges, the Republican candidate for Congress, having introduced him as the next President of the United States, Mr. Blaine said:

I object to my friend introducing me in that way. We will talk about that after Tuesday next. [Cheers.] But I see good auguries for Tuesday in the fact that the people of Ohio seem to be thoroughly aroused. [Cheers.] In all my political experience I have never seen a people apparently more thoroughly awake to their duty than the people of Ohio seem to be at this time. Your duty in this campaign is exceptionally important. You have both your own immediate duty and a vicarious duty. You are to vote Tuesday next not only for yourselves, but for the whole United States. You are to set the mark for the Republican high tide. [Cheers.] I confess I have great confidence in the vote of Ohio, for since the election of Salmon P. Chase as Governor of your State, in 1855, I have never known a year when Ohio was aroused that she did not give a Republican majority. [Cheers.] You have never had before you a more distinct issue than you have this year. There has never been a more clean-cut division between the parties. At the beginning of a political campaign a great many issues are in the people's mind, but as the contest grows serious they begin to eliminate the incidental points, and finally, as the parties converge and come face to face, there is always one great, overshadowing issue that controls the multitude of voters. I assume that the issue the present year is the protective tariff, and I am sure there is not a State in the Union that has profited more under the protective system, or that is more deeply interested in its maintenance, than Ohio. [Cheers.] That being the case, and with the further condition that Ohio ranks as high in intelligence as any State in the Union, it cannot be doubted that you will see your way clear to protect and maintain your own interests.

I do not stop to argue other questions; I do not stop to even dwell for a moment on the achievements of the Republican party, on what it has done for the Union, for the cause of free government, for the cause of human liberty. I do not dwell on these, because I do not choose to divert your minds, even for a moment, from the one overpowering and overwhelming issue that should engage your whole attention until after Tuesday next [cheers], and especially should it engage your attention in your Congressional districts. Col. Boynton used to say in argument, when he got very close to the point, that he had his "knife on the nerve." When you vote for Representatives in Congress your votes are reaching the very nerve of all questions relating to our industrial system, including the protective tariff, because it is through your Representatives in

Congress that you make your will primarily, distinctly, and impressively understood and felt.

This is a town which I have long desired to visit. I have enjoyed a friendship that goes back almost into boyhood's days with your distinguished fellow-citizen, Senator Sherman, and I have long desired to stand before his neighbors, constituents, and friends. I thank you for this kind reception, and bid you good-by.

At Crestline there was a large crowd around the depot, and Mr. Blaine spoke briefly from a platform built out from the second story of the building. He spoke of the great importance of the State election in October, because of its bearing upon the National election and upon tariff legislation in the next Congress.

At Mount Gilead ex-Gov. Foster joined the party again. Here Mr. Blaine left the train to attend the Morrow County Fair. There were fully 15,000 people around the fair-grounds. Gov. Foster introduced Mr. Blaine, who spoke briefly from the judges' stand as follows:

The agricultural fair is the non-partizan assemblage of the American people. To-day we are all Republicans and all Democrats. Better than either Republican or Democrat, we are American citizens. [Applause.] It is in that capacity that I greet you; it is in that capacity that I congratulate you on the abundant prosperity that blesses this community, on the great development the State of Ohio has attained, on its great history, and on its great future. [Renewed applause.]

Delaware was reached just before dark, and, considering the size of the place, the reception was phenomenal. Mr. Blaine was introduced by Judge Jones, and when the storm of cheering and shouting with which he was received had subsided, he returned thanks for the kind reception given him, and said:

I have never seen a population in motion as the population of Ohio seems to-day. [Cheers.] From that fact I anticipate a great Republican vote Tuesday next. [Great cheering.] I want Ohio to feel and know that the vote of Tuesday next is an important one, and that the responsibility rests upon the Republicans of this State. The Republican party is fortunate in having the support of a vast majority of the young men of the country. [Cheers.] As I have said before, there is no instance in the political history of this Nation of any party being beaten that had in a

large degree the sympathy and support of the young men. [Renewed cheering.] I see before me a large number of young men who are collegians, and who add to the power of youth the power of education and culture. To them and to their fellows they look as a great source of strength in the pending canvass. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

At this point the Hon. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, joined the party. No other stop was made until the train reached Columbus. In view of the great demonstration there the previous week, the understanding was that there should be none on the second occasion, but there was quite a large crowd in the depot awaiting the arrival of the train, who pressed around Mr. Blaine and cheered him as he passed out. He entered a carriage and tried to drive quietly to the house of his cousin, Mr. Miller, but a body of young Republicans bearing torches insisted on escorting him in the usual noisy manner.

Mr. Blaine left Columbus by a special train on the Scioto Valley Road at 10 o'clock next morning. Mr. Hanna of the State Committee left the party, and ex-Gov. Foster took charge.

The first stop was at Circleville, where there was a large gathering in front of the court-house. Mr. Blaine was received in the enthusiastic manner that had now become a matter of course on his tour. He was introduced by Judge Smith, and spoke as follows:

If to be observed by an entire continent be a source of pride, the people of Ohio should be very proud to-day, because the eyes of every State in the Union are upon them, and the action of the people of Ohio Tuesday next is waited with deep solicitude throughout the length and breadth of the Nation. Left now the only State but one that votes in October, the average degree of Republican zeal in the country is to be tested by your vote, and your vote will be taken as an index to the vote of November. My only mission, therefore, is to urge upon you the importance of your action Tuesday next, and to ask you if you are ready for it. [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" "Ready!" "Ready!" and cheers.] For the first time in forty years, the first time since 1844, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were the nominees of the two great parties, the tariff for protection becomes, from the very first day of the campaign, a subject for popular discussion. That discussion is well nigh closed, and the question is to be submitted to a jury of 800,000 voters in your State, and as

that jury decide may be the fate of the protective tariff in this country for a generation. It is too late now to go into elaborate argument; action is the word now; action is your duty. I refrain, therefore, from doing more than to remind you that in all the critical elections of the past, unless the great crises of 1863 and 1864 be exceptions, never has a more weighty or more far-reaching responsibility devolved upon the people of Ohio than that which they will meet Tuesday next, and meeting which I hope and believe they will fully and faithfully discharge. [Great cheering.]

The reception at Chillicothe was elaborate and artistic. The approach to the stand was through an avenue between parallel lines of uniformed horsemen. Gen. Samuel H. Hurst made a brief and exceptionally good introductory speech, and the people received Mr. Blaine with every demonstration of enthusiasm. When he got an opportunity to speak, he said:

From my school days I have been familiar with the Scioto Valley, and have heard much of the rich lands of Paint Creek. [Laughter and cheers.] I am glad to see their inhabitants before me. I am glad to see before me this great representation of the rich agricultural portion of Ohio. I am glad to recall to their minds this morning the duty which the Nation expects of them Tuesday next. Your Chairman has been pleased to refer to six great contests in which the Republican party has been victorious. In the first Presidential contest in which the Republican party was engaged, it was the vote of Ohio that gave strength to the legions that followed the gallant young Fremont. It was the vote of Ohio in October, 1860, that in a large part secured Mr. Lincoln's election. It was the vote of October, 1864, that secured the great victory to loyalty and the Union on the roar of civil war. It was the vote of October, 1868, that rewarded the great hero of the war with the Presidency, and repeated it in 1872, and it was the votes of October, 1876, and October, 1880, that elevated two Ohio statesmen to the Presidential chair. [Applause.] It remains to be seen whether the great legions of Republicanism, whether the great clans that have gathered upon the plains and in the valleys of Ohio, shall now be worsted in the encounter of Tuesday next—["No!" "No!" "No!"]—whether in this seventh conflict for the great principles of a great party you will maintain your splendid record of twenty-eight years. ["We will," and cheers.] It is too late for argument; that has been exhausted. It is too late even for appeal; that has been addressed to you. There remains only your own sense of duty, and your own loyal determination. I thank you for this kind greeting, and commend you with all your energies to the duty of Tuesday next. [Prolonged cheering.

At Portsmouth there was a tremendous demonstration. There were fully 20,000 people in the streets and in the meeting around the stand where Mr. Blaine was introduced. He made a brief speech, presenting the protective tariff as the great issue,and urging the importance of the October vote in Ohio as bearing upon that question and upon the Presidential contest. The crowd was so great and so enthusiastic that it proved quite difficult to get Mr. Blaine back to his carriage.

It was after dark when the train arrived at Ironton. There again there was an immense crowd, who pressed around Mr. Blaine and cheered. As he alighted from the train he was escorted by a body of Plumed Knights to the house of Mr. Wilson, where he took tea. Later he was driven through the town to a large stand, from which he reviewed a torchlight procession. After the procession the people called for a speech. Mr. Blaine, in response, spoke at some length in the same vein as at other places of the importance of the tariff issue, and the responsibility of the Republicans of Ohio as having the lead in determining the result of the pending contest between the parties. In the procession there was a Young Republican Club from Ashland, Ky., and another from Huntington, W. Va. Alluding to these, Mr. Blaine said:

I am pleased to note that in this vast assemblage you have representatives from the opposite shore of the Ohio, and that Kentuckians and West Virginians are commingling and co-operating with the people of Ohio for a common cause and a common end. [Cheers.] Kentucky is taking on a new life, and when the days of Democratic free trade are ended in her councils, she will stand, as she is entitled to stand in enterprise and in progress, alongside her sister State, Ohio. [Great cheering.]

By half past 2 o'clock, October 11th, the Blaine party reached the campus of the Ohio University at Athens, where a stand had been erected, and Mr. Blaine was introduced by Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Republican candidate for Congress from the district. Among other things, Gen. Grosvenor said:

We have with us a man who, when a young man, was at this place forty-three years ago. He comes back to-day with the same name, but

which is now on the lips of more free people, more good people of this country than the name of any living man ever announced in all the history of the world. He comes back to speak to the people, to look at the people, and to be received by the people of this section of the country. I have the honor to introduce to you the same distinguished gentleman, on whose behalf we have worked so faithfully, and whose name has been throughout this campaign a tower of greater strength than any other name for twenty-five years. I present to you James G. Blaine.

As soon as quiet could be restored Mr. Blaine said:

I am looking around anxiously to see which section of this crowd I will try to address. Ohio speaks to the Nation Tuesday next. A continent is waiting on her words. A great cause hangs on her decision. It is for her to say Tuesday next whether she prefers a protective tariff or free trade, for the voice of Ohio will be more potential from that day on that issue than it ever has been before, or than it ever will be again. I hope you are ready for the decision. I hope you are ready to speak the word. I hope the citizens of Ohio understand and appreciate exactly what protective tariff has done for their State, and what it has done for the Nation; and if you are ready to pronounce in its favor it will insure us a policy for this country for the next century. If you are doubtful or against it you will have the opportunity of enjoying free trade for the remainder of your lives. This much as to the general issue.

Now, a word personally. I have heard to my surprise since I came to the State of Ohio that I am a large owner of the coal lands in the Hocking Valley. I have some coal lands in Pennsylvania and more in West Virginia, and I am a director and stockholder in a coal-mining company that has in its employment 250 men in West Virginia, but I am sure I do not own anything in this State, and, as a matter of justice, I would ask that the men who report that I do should be compelled to make the property good to me. [Great applause.] If the men make good to me the property which they attribute to me, I would be as rich as Crœsus, and I would bankrupt a great many first-class Democratic slanderers in the process. That is personal; perhaps it is petty. But I speak in the presence of so large a part of the citizens of the Hocking Valley, I desire to stamp the falsehood out completely in the presence of more than 10,000 citizens, and I hope to make it so strong to every one of you that it will not be any loss to the party. [Applause.]

But the Republican party does not make this a personal campaign. The Republican party sees in the majesty of its popular uprising something grander, something better, something nobler than a mere squabble over personal slander. So it says and determines to the workingmen of this country that they shall have fair wages for a fair day's work. [Cheers.] We will give you a measure in the protective system which insures to the laboringman, the manufacturer, and the miner a fair remuneration [A voice: "We will get it by a Democratic Congress."]

No, we won't get it by a Democratic Congress, my friend. There has not been a time for fifty years when a Democratic Congress has voted for protection. There has not been a time for fifty years when opportunity was offered that it did not vote for free trade. There has not been nor ever will be polled a vote for protection by the Democrats. Before this all other questions sink out of sight. The others have dropped out one by one, and finally the battle of every State from first to last has been fought on one grand issue, and that is the question of protective tariff. Vote on that Tuesday next. Don't make a mistake on this when you vote in November. When you vote in your representation in Congress you vote against or for it. When you vote against Charles H. Grosvenor you vote against it; when you vote against Gen. Robinson you vote against it. I talk very free, for I must impress this idea upon you. I want to impress upon you that when you vote for Gen. Robinson you are casting the mightiest ballot that will be placed in your hand during the year 1884. If any man neglects his duty on this with the idea that he will make it up in November, he is like the man who murders his friend to-day with the hope of bringing him to life to-morrow. I thank you for this magnificent reception. [Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] I must give way to others. [More cries of "Go on!"] If I should keep on for an hour I should have but one speech, and that on one idea. I should be like the prophet crying in the wilderness. I have but one cry, and that is protection. I want your minds on that, and not to be diverted from it. The Democrats are engaged in diverting popular attention from it. The Republicans are engaged in attracting attention to it.

I wish to notice the reference that was made to my visit here forty-three years ago. He says I was a young man. I was not a young man. I was only a boy eleven years old. I am getting old I admit, but I don't want ten years more added to me. I remember this country. I remember this great Hocking Valley. I remember the salt and coal works at Chauncy, and I ask you and every man, every farmer, every miner, every manufacturer, what it was that has taken out from beneath these hills the millions of wealth that have reposed there for centuries. The answer is, protective tariff. When you vote next Tuesday I want to impress it upon your mind that if you vote for protection you will vote to continue the prosperity of this Hocking Valley; but if you vote against it its wealth will continue to sleep on for centuries. I thank you again for this reception.

A few moments after Mr. Blaine closed, and before he left for Nelsonville, the seat of the mining region, where he was billed for the afternoon, the stand on which he had been speaking broke down, but no one was hurt. As soon as this was learned, Mr. Blaine, upon whom all eyes were turned, said, laughingly: "There is always enough left of the Republican platform to stand on."

At Nelsonville, the center of the mining district in the Hocking Valley, Mr. Blaine made the following speech:

If I am at home anywhere it is in a coal region. I was born and brought up in a coal region, in the Valley of the Monongahela, and I know something about coal. I have been an owner of coal lands nearly all my adult life, and the greater part of what little property I have in this world is in coal lands. I have also been to some extent engaged in the mining of coal. I am now interested as a stockholder and director of a company in West Virginia. I have had twenty-nine years' experience in connection with the coal industry, and I count it a piece of remarkable good fortune that neither myself nor any of the companies with which I have been connected has ever had a strike, or dispute, or quarrel of any kind with any man. ["Good!" "Good!" and cheers.] Further, I have to say that during the last eighteen months the company I am connected with has been able to pay an average of about $60 a month to every one of the 200 men engaged. ["Good!" "Good!"] You see, therefore, that I am not talking about a subject that I do not understand. But, while I acknowledge I am owner of coal lands in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, I am kindly assured by a number of Democrats in Ohio that I own also a large tract of coal land in the Hocking Valley. [Laughter.] Now, I think when a man has property attributed to him which he protests he does not own, and when the other parties insist that he does own it, they ought to be compelled by law to make it good to him. [Laughter and cheers.] They say that I am a large holder in the Hocking Valley syndicate. I say that I do not own a single share. They say again that I do. Let them come into court then and make the ownership good to me. ["Good."] If I could bring them into court on that issue and under the rule suggested, I could bankrupt a great many Democratic editors and speakers who insist that I own property that I never did own. [Laughter and cheers.]

I understand that the miners in this region have had some trouble with the operators, and our political opponents say I am one of the owners. As I said awhile ago, I have never had any trouble with the men employed in the mines with which I am interested, and never expect to have any, because if I can not continue the business without difficulties of that kind I shall abandon it. [Cheers.] I think there is no disagreement that arises between an employer and the men he employs that ought not be settled by a fair, impartial arbitration, and I think the man who is not willing to submit such matter to arbitration ought to explain to the public why he is unwilling to do so. But because you are in temporary trouble why should you turn your backs upon the great protective system which has for twenty years improved and secured the development of your valley? Are you going to remedy your troubles in that way? Because you cannot have the high tide of prosperity all the time do you therefore say that you will have the low tide of adversity?

["That's it!"] In this world we have to take a little bit of lean with the fat. [Laughter and cheers.] You can not have a stream flow down its bed without having an eddy now and then. You can not have the flood-tide of the ocean without the corresponding ebb. These occasional disturbances of the even flow of prosperity seem to be inevitable. You want to get rid of them, of course, but the parties concerned should deal with each other in a patient and conciliatory spirit, and in your anxiety to remedy these passing troubles you should not think of tearing away the very foundation on which the prosperity of your State and of the whole country rests. [Cheers.]

I appeal to you as workingmen, as miners, because if the protective tariff is not good for the coal and iron industries it is not good for anything. If it does not develop these it does not develop anything, and if the protective tariff were repealed to-morrow these hills would be again wrapped in the silence and desertion in which they rested during the twenty-five years that preceded the enactment of a protective tariff. But if, on the other hand, the protective tariff is maintained, I have full faith that your troubles will soon be adjusted and that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon you. [Renewed cheering.]

A miner—"May I ask. Mr. Blaine, if you are interested in the Union Furnace?"

Mr. Blaine—No, not to the extent of a single penny. I will make it stronger than that—I never owned an interest in any iron furnace in Ohio or anywhere else in the civilized world. [Cheers.] I never was engaged in the iron business at all, but I have been engaged in the coal business, and a large proportion of the property I own is invested in coal to-day. I am interested with you in this matter.

If the coal business breaks down in Ohio it cannot be maintained in Pennsylvania or West Virginia. We all stand or fall together. When they were about to sign the Declaration of Independence some one said to old Dr. Witherspoon, "Well, we must hang together." "Yes," said he, "if we do not, George the Third will see to it that we hang separately." [Laughter and cheers.] So, my friends engaged in the coal industry, if we do not stand together we shall fall together. [Cheers.] I thank you for the very kind reception you have given me, and I leave in the hope and expectation that we shall soon have better times for the mining interests throughout the whole United States. [Renewed cheering.]

In the evening at Lancaster, Mr. Blaine was escorted to the house of his cousin, Judge P. B. Ewing, and later, at a meeting held in his honor, he made a speech devoted largely to the reminiscences of his school-boy days in Lancaster, but concluding with an appeal to the Republicans of Ohio to do their duty Tuesday next.

At the public reception given him the same day in Lancaster, and in response to a serenade by the Republican Clubs of the town, Mr. Blaine delivered the following speech:

My Friends: I confess that in this place and at this time I hardly feel disposed to make any allusion to public affairs. The recollections that rush upon me as I stand here carry me back through many years, to a time before most of you were born. In 1841 I was a school-boy in this town, attending the school of a Mr. William Lyons, a cultivated English gentleman—the younger brother of Lord Lyons, and uncle, I believe, of the British Minister at Washington—who taught with great success the youth of this vicinity. I know not whether he be living, but if he is I beg to make my acknowledgements to him for his efficiency and excellence as an instructor. As I look upon your faces I am carried back to those days, to Lancaster as it then was. In that row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street, in one of which I am now a guest, lived at that time the first three lawyers of Ohio—Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanbury, and Hacking Hunter. I vividly recall their persons and their peculiarities. Shortly before that time there had come home from West Point a tall and very slender young man, straight as an arrow, with a sharp face and a full suit of red hair. His name was Sherman, and he had in his pocket an order to join the army in Florida. You have heard of him since. [Laughter and cheers.] You have heard of him, and he will be heard of as long as the march through Georgia holds its place in history; he will be heard of as long as lofty characters and military genius are esteemed among men. [Renewed cheering.]

About the same time, from a country town to the southwest of this place, there was sent to West Point a sturdy, strong-headed youth who was also heard of in the war, and whose fame has since encircled the globe. His name is Ulysses S. Grant. [Great cheering.]

Right in the adjoining county of Perry there lived a short, stout boy, who has since become known to the world as Phil Sheridan. [Three cheers for Sheridan.] Combative, yet gentle in nature, he achieved a reputation not unlike that which Ney attained in the Napoleonic wars. So that Ohio was then preparing military leaders for great contingencies and for unforeseen crises

I remember another youth of this town—slender, tall, stately—who had just left school, and was a civil engineer on the Muskingum River improvements. You have since heard of him. His name is John Sherman. [Cheers.]

At that time this town seemed to my boyish vision to be the center of the universe, and my idea was that the world was under deep obligation for being permitted to revolve around Lancaster. [Laughter and cheers.] I recall these scenes. I recall my early attachment and love for this town, and for the near kindred and the dear friends that were in it—some of whom were here when Arthur St. Clair was Governor of the

Northwest Territory, and some of whom are here still—and when I think of those days, and of the deep attachments I inherited and have since maintained, I feel more like dwelling upon old stories and old scenes, than talking about political contests. [Hurrahs for Blaine.] But, after all, those things are gone by for more than forty years, and a new generation meets in a new era and under new responsibilities. We meet upon the eve of an important election, and the people of Ohio, as is their wont and as has been their fortune, are placed in the vanguard of the fight. I am satisfied that Tuesday next you will show, as you have shown in preceding Presidential elections, that Ohio is fit to be intrusted with the responsibility of leadership in the great National contest. [Great cheering.] I do not stop to argue any question; the time for argument has passed. I do not stop even to appeal to you. The appeal has been made. I stop only to remind you that if you do your duty Tuesday next, as becomes the men of your lineage and your inheritance, the Republican administration of this Government will be continued [cheers]; the protective tariff will be upheld [great cheering]; the patriotism and the fruits of the civil struggle will be maintained, and the Government of the Union, preserved by the loyalty of the Union, will continue to be administered in loyalty to the Union. Good-night. [Prolonged cheering.]

OFF TO MICHIGAN.

At Columbus, Oct. 13, ex-Gov. Foster, Chairman Oglevee of the Republican State Committee, and ex-Commissioner Dudley boarded Mr. Blaine's car. There was a stop here of over an hour, but the car was left on the outskirts of the city, and did not go into the depot at all.

At Prospect, a small station, where a brief stop was made, an interesting scene took place. Several hundred people were assembled, who cheered, shouted, and waved hats and handkerchiefs when Mr. Blaine appeared. While he was bowing his acknowledgments two very old men, veteran Republicans, who had come to the depot to see him, were brought out, and Mr. Blaine jumped down from the platform and went to meet them. One of these was Robert Cratley, born near Chambersburg, Pa., said to be 100 years and fifty days old. He was a Lieutenant in the last war with Great Britain, and was once in command at Fort Erie. The other was John Jones, a native of Wales, but a resident of this country since 1818. He was in his eightieth year. Both the veterans seemed to be well and strong, and Mr. Blaine remarked afterwards that they had grasped his hands firmly. They both assured him that they expected to see him elected President of the United States, and he expressed his gratification in meeting them. When the interview was ended and Mr. Blaine stepped upon the platform the people cheered again and clamored for a speech, and Mr. Blaine in response said:

I thank you my friends, for your kind reception. This old gentleman with whom I have just been talking was born when the country had but 3,000,000 of people; it has now about 60,000,000. He was born when we had just escaped from colonial dependence, and he has lived to see this among the leading nations of the world. If we desire to keep it up, let us maintain those principles on which alone a true Republic can rest. [Great cheering.]

The next stop was made at Marion. The people there seemed wild with excitement. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of thanks and encouragement. At several small stations there was loud cheering as the train passed.

At Upper Sandusky there was another enthusiastic crowd, and here again the people demanded a speech, and Mr. Blaine said:

A speech, my friends, is quite unnecessary. A speech on political topics is too late. Action is the word now. [Great cheering.] To-morrow Ohio is to proclaim the result of the Presidental election. I hope the Republicans of the State are ready for the trial. ["We are ready for it!" "We are ready!" and prolonged cheers.]

At 4:40 the train reached Toledo, and Mr. Blaine and party were driven quietly to the Boody House.

October 14th. Mr. Blaine left Toledo for Michigan. At Detroit Junction he received a hearty greeting from 1,200 of the brawny mechanics who worked in the factories there. They were genuine workingmen; their well-developed muscles their clothing, their horny hands, and the look upon their faces showed that they had just left their shops. A half dozen of them carried a banner from a housetop bearing the names of Blaine and Logan. Mr. Blaine could not refuse to speak to such earnest men, and said:

The question in this country of a protective tariff has reference primarily to the wages of labor. Almost any article that you take has 90 and odd per cent. of its cost made up in labor. A steamship, for instance, that costs $500,000 when it is launched, contains only $5,000 worth of material and over $495,000 worth of labor. A ton of pig-metal that sells to-day for $20 in the market is made up of 75 cents worth of material and $19.25 worth of labor. Therefore a protective tariff, if it is worth anything, is valuable because of its influence upon the wages of labor, and that influence is felt in the difference between the wages paid to the mechanic and the laboring man in this country and the wages paid in Europe. If the protective tariff fails to secure better wages in this country than are paid in Europe for the same work, then it is a failure. If it does not fail to do that, and if it does assure better wages here than are paid in Europe, then it is for the interest of the laboring men of the country to support it. You are free men. You have a right to vote exactly as you please. The question of a protective tariff will be submitted to you three weeks from this day. You can aid in voting it up or in voting it down. You can aid in making it a part of the permanent policy of this country, or you can aid in destroying it.

AT DETROIT.

At the Wooodward Avenue Station, Detroit, Mr. Blaine was met by an immense throng escorted by the different clubs, headed by the Alger Troop of Detroit. The Committee had detailed L. B. King, Col. Frank Croul, William R. Frank, Charles H. Hodges, and Charles Wright to ride in the carriage with Blaine and Fremont. A balcony reaching out over the street from the Russell had been prepared, and was tastefully decorated with flags and the magic names of the candidates. The scene in front of the hotel when Mr. Blaine appeared upon the balcony and after making a brief speech introduced Gen. Fremont, far surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Detroit. The great campus was beautifully illuminated with electric lights, while colored decorations from the city hall and surroundings made a picturesque background to the great crowd, which must have numbered fully 75,000 people.

THROUGH MICHIGAN.

October 15th, Mr. Blaine left Detroit at 10 A. M., by special train on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Road, for a trip through the State. There were several hundred people at the depot, who cheered Mr. Blaine when he appeared. In the party were Gen. Fremont, the two Michigan Senators, Palmer and Conger, Senator Hall, J. H. Manley of Augusta, Me.; R. G. Horr, Judge Isaac Marston, Chairman Vanzile of the Republican State Committee, Collector J. H. Stone, Charles T. Gorman, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and several other prominent citizens of the State. The first stop was at Plymouth, where there was a large crowd. Mr. Blaine was introduced, and the people cheered and called for a speech. Mr. Blaine bowed and merely said: "The only speech in order to-day, my friends, is one of congratulation on Ohio's vote of yesterday."

At Stark, Howellville, and Williamston there were large crowds at each place. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of congratulation on the result of the election in Ohio, and then introduced Gen. Fremont. Both gentlemen were enthusiastically received. Mr. Horr and Gen. Alger, the Republican candidate for Governor, also made brief speeches at some of the places where the train stopped. There was a great crowd at Lansing, and several short speeches were made. The party arrived there in the evening, and remained until the day following, when they left for Muskegon.

Mr. Blaine left Grand Rapids at half-past 9 the morning of the 16th. A swift run was made to the west during the first part of the day. The first important stop was at Holland, a large Dutch settlement, where the entire population turned out.

Between there and Muskegon there are a number of

Scandinavian settlements, which turned out in large numbers.

At Muskegon there was an assembly of over 5,000 working men. Speeches were made by Mr. Blaine, the two Michigan Senators, and Gen. Alger, the candidate for Governor. The key argument of all the speeches was the tariff. It was a question for workingmen to consider whether they would vote against the protection party and thereby cut down their own wages. It was at this place that a new name was given to Mr. Blaine. Senator Palmer after speaking of Gen. Fremont as the Pathfinder, described Mr. Blaine as the Path-Pursuer.

The journey from Muskegon to Saginaw City, the capital of the eastern lumber regions, was made without special incident. The important stops were St. Johns and Owosso, where there were crowds of 5,000. Mr. Blaine made nothing during the day that could be called a speech. He saved himself as much as possible, so as to rest from the enormous fatigue of the previous day. He arrived soon after 6 o'clock, when he was given a warm welcome.

Mr. Blaine was driven to the Bancroft House on his arrival at East Saginaw, where he took tea about 9 P. M. Mr. Blaine, Gen. Fremont, and Gen. Alger, were driven to a stand in the principal square, around which were assembled several thousand people. Mr. Blaine introduced Gen. Fremont as the first candidate of the Republican party, and the one whose candidacy had aroused more enthusiasm than that of any other. After Gen. Fremont had returned thanks in a brief speech the calls for Mr. Blaine were renewed, and in response he said:

> Speaking as I was just now, of the great enthusiasm which attended the candidacy of Gen. Fremont, and speaking thus of great political leaders, I am reminded—and could not indeed but be reminded when standing on Michigan soil—of a great leader whom you have lost since I last visited Michigan upon a political errand. When last I traversed your State it was under the auspices of Zachariah Chandler [great cheering], and I am sure that in that illustrious body of political leaders whom the developments and progress of the Republican party produced there was not one who excelled—I do not recall one who equaled—him in the great attributes of undaunted courage, of clear and keen foresight, of great personal force, which not only secured to him a body of followers whose zeal equaled his own, but made him a terror to the opposition always.

["Good! good!" and cheers.] But if leaders die, principles survive [great cheering]; and though the Republican party has lost Chandler and many others of the great men who founded it, the party itself still lives, and its principles are as vital to-night as they were when they stirred the hearts of those great men who laid broad and deep the foundations of its success and perpetuity. ["You are right," and cheers.]

We stand now near the close of a National struggle—a struggle which involves much to the people of the United States, a struggle which involves much to the people of Michigan, a struggle in which Michigan will have an important and influential voice. [Cheers.] All political campaigns begin with many issues, and nearly all political campaigns end with only one issue. The progress of discussion eliminates non-essential questions and those of minor importance, and finally the parties struggle over the one absorbing and controlling issue. That issue now is whether this country shall maintain a protective tariff. ["That's what we want," and cheers.] That question is one which vitally affects the prosperity of Michigan, and therefore I assume that when I refer to that issue I refer to one in which you take a deep interest. Are the people of Michigan in favor of protection? [Many voices: "Yes," "Yes."] Or are they in favor of free trade? [Loud cries of "No," "No."] Then if you are for protection and against free trade you will vote the Republican ticket, because to vote the Democratic ticket is to support the party which for fifty-one years has steadily opposed protection, and that I know you will not do. ["No." "No."] You will pardon me for saying that you can make your will felt in the most emphatic, direct, and conclusive manner by supporting your Representative for Congress. [Cheers for Horr.] That is where the popular voice tells, and you know as well as I know that there has been no more consistent and courageous upholder of the doctrine of protection than my distinguished friend Mr. Horr, who now sits beside me. [Cheers.] Therefore, if the voters of this district prefer high wages in America to low wages; if they prefer home manufactures to foreign manufactures; if you desire prosperity at your own firesides, you will support the Representative who has been faithful, and not only faithful, but intelligent, and not only intelligent, but zealous. Good night.

October 17th, the first stop made after leaving East Saginaw was at Bay City, a lumbering town. Here Mr. Blaine made a pointed talk in favor of his policy of making the tariff the one issue of the campaign. He and Gen. Fremont were escorted through the city to a stand in the park, around which were assembled fully 15,000 people. After a short speech by Senator Palmer, Mr. Blaine was introduced. He spoke very briefly, and then introduced Gen. Fremont.

At Lapeer, where there were 5,000 people, he spoke from a stand near the train.

At Port Huron the Blaine party was conveyed in carriages to the village square. Six thousand people were in the audience. The significant feature here was the introduction of Mr. Blaine by the Rev. S. Hastings Ross, one of the most influential of the prominent Congregational ministers of the State. He is at present State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Ross dwelt upon the fact that all who were in favor of clean living, of preserving the purity of family life, should support Mr. Blaine.

At Flint, Mr. Blaine made the principal speech of the day. After calling attention to the protective tariff as the great issue of the campaign, and expressing his belief that Michigan, a State so much interested in protection, would follow the lead of Ohio, said:

I have received since I have been in this State two or three letters from persons asking me to state whether I had ever been a member of the Know-Nothing party. In connection with these inquires from persons in Michigan I have received some telegrams from the Pacific coast asking whether I was not a supporter of Mr. Fillmore when he ran in 1856 as the native American candidate for the Presidency. Let me say, in full and explicit reply to these inquiries by letter and telegraph, that I never was a member of the Know-Nothing order; that I never voted for a man who was nominated by it, either for a State or for a National office; and that instead of supporting Mr. Fillmore in 1856, when I was a young man of twenty-six, I had the honor to be a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated Gen. Fremont [cheers]; and as the General is now on this platform he will be able to bear testimony that, however inefficient my support may have been, it was very earnest and very ardent. [Renewed cheering.] I was then the junior editor of the *Kennebec Journal*, and the paper was entirely devoted to Gen. Fremont's advocacy, and aided in giving him the largest majority ever cast in Maine for a Presidential candidate of any party. [Cheers.] The Know-Nothing order holds views in regard to immigration and naturalization with which I never had any sympathy, and from which I never hesitated to express dissent.

But, in connection with that subject, let me say that there are at present three wrongs which, in my judgment, require correction

First, I think that the habit which has grown up on the part of some European countries of sending their paupers to the United States ought not to be longer tolerated. ["Good," "Good," and cheers.] I believe in the good old American system which requires that each town or each county shall take care of its own poor. ["That's it," "That's it" and cheers.] If in European countries their laws tend to impoverish

their working people those countries ought to take care of them when reduced to want, instead of shipping them to us. [Great cheering.]

Second, and still more objectionable, is the practice of shipping their criminals to us, as has been done, in many cases criminals being released from punishment on condition that they shall come to the United States. I think that is a very grave offense against this country which should not be permitted. [Cheers.]

Third, if a tariff for protection is designed to elevate the laboring-man of this country and secure him good wages—and if it is not for that it is not for anything—then I think the custom which some men are trying to introduce of importing cheap contract labor from foreign countries to compete with home labor ought to be prohibited. [Renewed cheering.] It is a species of servitude, against the spirit of our laws, and injures all who are in any way connected with it.

These are three evils that I think ought to be remedied. But, as to every honest immigrant seeking to better his condition, whether he come from the British Isles or from the great German Empire, from the sunny climes of the Latin nations, or from the brave Scandinavian races of the North, we bid him god-speed and give him hearty welcome and hospitality; and, when he is admitted to citizenship, we assure him protection at home and abroad. [Prolonged cheers.] Once among us and of us, his rights are equal before the law with those of the native-born citizen. No distinction can be tolerated among those who are clothed with the honor of American citizenship. [Renewed cheering.]

Quite a stop was made at Pontiac. It was reached about dark. Here people had come for miles about from a thickly settled agricultural region. Although the town has not over 5,000 inhabitants, fully 8,000 people gathered at the station to hear Mr. Blaine. Just before the train was pulled out from Pontiac there was an interesting scene at the rear of the train. The students from the military institute at Orchard Lake, some seventy in number, were marched up after Mr. Blaine had retired to his room. The boys, who dress in the West Point uniform, and who are under the instruction of a regular army officer, presented a very fine appearance as they were drawn up in double row near the train. Mr. Blaine and Gen. Fremont, in response to the boyish cheers of the students, came out on the rear platform. Mr. Blaine's face in the presence of young men always lights up with an interest that he rarely shows in the presence of adults. His graceful words to the boys called out the heartiest of cheers. Then he turned and introduced Gen. Fremont to them as the

exemplar of a soldier, and a hero, and a gentlemen. When Gen. Fremont returned to the car after this last incident he said: "I have had enough compliments now, I think, to last me all my life." On his arrival at Detroit, Mr. Blaine was driven to Mrs. Chandler's residence, where he spent the night.

The first stop of importance, October 18th, after leaving Detroit was at the university town of Ann Arbor. It was at this university that the students took a vote to declare their choice for a Presidential candidate before the June Chicago Convention had met. The students by 500 majority declared in favor of Mr. Blaine; so when the train stopped Mr. Blaine found his car flanked by 1,200 excited young men. They stood in a solid, compact group, crowding back the townspeople with the usual assumption of college lads. They set up the university yell the moment the train stopped, and kept up a steady yelp as if they never meant to stop. An interesting episode in the reception was the struggle over a banner of the law students bearing the legend. "The law students solid for Blaine." This banner incensed some Cleveland men, and, under the leadership of a Texas hoodlum, they succeeded in capturing it and tearing it to pieces. The Blaine men immediately sent one of their men up-town, and in a very short time, before the train arrived, he returned with another banner, exactly similar to the first. This was carefully gaurded, and triumphantly displayed from an inpregnable position on a freight-car. Just as the train was about to start the banner was transferred to a gentleman on the rear platform, and the law students were afforded the pleasure of seeing their banner waved from the platform as the train slowly disappeared.

When the wild cheering and yelling with which Mr. Blaine was received had subsided, Mr. Blaine said:

During the war we used to hear much about the rebel yell. [Laughter.] It was said to imply great vigor and determination, but it seems to me that the young men who did me the honor to appear here to-day could have terrified the whole army of Lee. [Laughter and cheers.] But I am glad to witness it and hear it, for it implies the enthusiasm and strength of youth; and from the youth of the country the Republican party is constantly recruited. [Wild cheering.] What we lose from desertion, and

disappointment, and dissatisfaction on the part of the elders is far more than made up—yea, tenfold made up—by the young men of the country who are just coming into action. [Great cheering.] I wish to leave with these young collegians a problem in relation to one of the great industrial issues of the time—a problem which will confront them in their future careers—that is, to find out why so many college youths who are free-traders at twenty become protectionists at forty. [Laughter and cheers.] I think the answer will be found in the fact that at forty they have taken the degrees in the university of experience, which, after all, is much wider, much more valuable than the university of theory [cheers] in which our college boys are taught. I was myself taught when I was a college boy the doctrine of free trade, but the United States stands as a perpetual and irrefutable argument and example of the value in a new country of the doctrine of protection. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] I am glad to meet you—not merely as those interested in a political campaign—but as young men who are the pride and hope of the country. In dealing with the great problems of the future in this marvelous experiment of a people governing themselves by free and universal suffrage, nothing can avail except our educated and constantly corrected public opinion. [Cheers.] I wish to impress upon every man who has the advantage of a university education that he is every day more and more placed in debt to his country, and that just in proportion as he progresses in knowledge and wisdom, just in that proportion will he be expected to pay back in patriotic labor the country which has nurtured him. ["Good," "Good," and cheers.] I congratulate you on being born to such great opportunities, to a harvest that is ripe for the reaper, into a field that is continually expanding. By the time you have your degrees you will go forth to the battle of life in a great Nation of 60,000,000 freemen. You go forth, each of you, with just as good a chance in life as any other man has, and you go with the added opportunities which education gives. I commend you to your responsibilities, for the responsibilities of an educated American are higher, and deeper, and broader, and greater than those of an educated man in any other land; and just in proportion as your opportunities are greater will you be held to account in this life and the life which is to come. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

At Jackson, fully 20,000 people were in the vicinity of the depot to meet Mr. Blaine. A local committee decorated a flat car, to which Mr. Blaine stepped, accompanied by Gen. Alger and others. The Plumed Knight's appearance was the signal for the vent of pent-up enthusiasm. Gov. Blair introduced Mr. Blaine, who addressed the audience for a few minutes. He spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see such a multitude and to visit a city which was so intimately associated with the

youth of the Republican party. He asked the people if they were ready for free trade, when a shout went up "No!" Tariff was the great issue, and Michigan, he believed, would speak her old voice in November.

At Kalamazoo there were 10,000 to hear Blaine in the park. After the party left, Congressman Lacy spoke to an immense audience with telling effect.

At Dowagiac, the largest crowd ever seen in Cass County welcomed Mr. Blaine. He addressed the people for fifteen minutes from the stand in the city park.

IN INDIANA.

The introduction of the Man from Maine to the first Hoosier gathering in his route was highly gratifiying. The early morning trains to South Bend came loaded, by daylight the farmers came rattling in, and later came crowded excursion trains and delegations by teams from surrounding towns, some of them twenty-four miles away. About seventy crowded coaches came in on the several roads. None competent to judge placed the outside participants at less than 12,000, and from that to 15,000. They had all they could attend to. The citizens along the route of the procession had festooned and decorated their places of business and residences. Many Democrats joined in this for the honor of the town. The most elaborately decorated were the residences of Chairman Studebaker and James Oliver.

The first feature of the programme was a monster industrial parade by the manufacturers of South Bend and Mishawaka, swelled by additions from the farmers' showing of features of agriculture.

The train bearing Mr. Blaine and company arrived by the Michigan Central Road a little after 3 o'clock, October 18th. The arrival was announced by a salute of thirteen guns. At the depot, within the lines of Plumed Knights, were stationed a number of little girls dressed to represent States, one of whom presented Mr. Blaine a bouquét with the words, "We present you the vote of Indiana." On the taking of carriages by Mr. Blaine and party the procession moved through the principal streets the line of march taking a full hour. At the speaking stand Senator Conger of Michigan led off in a brief speech, followed by Senator Palmer of the same State. The Hon. Myron Campbell then presented Mr. Blaine, who spoke in a most vigorous manner.

At the close of the speaking the Michigan delegation took leave of Mr. Blaine, who was driven to the residence of Mr. Clement Studebaker, where he spent the night.

The following is Mr. Blaine's South Bend speech:

Men of Indiana: The struggle in all human society is first for bread. There is no use in propounding fine theories to a man who is hungry. There is no use in commending a political principle to one who is in need of shelter. There is no use in talking philosophy to one who is naked. Food and clothing are the primary requirements of human society, the primary elements of human progress, and to secure this you must put the people in the way of earning good wages. [Shouts of "That's right!" and cheers.] I never saw any man moved to enthusiasm by silently contemplating the prosperity of another [laughter], while he himself was in need. To move him you want to make him feel his own prosperity. [Cheers.] The beginning, therefore, and the end of wise legislation is to give to every man a fair and equal chance, to leave the race of life open and free for all. [Cheers.] What agency will best accomplish that? What legislation will most tend to that end? Certainly it will not tend to that end to throw open our ports and say: Send ye all here your fabrics made by the cheapest and most distressed labor of Europe to compete with our own people who are just opening their shops and building their factories. For if you do that you cannot spin a wheel or turn a lathe in these factories at home unless you can get your labor at the European prices. [Voices: "That's so."] We begin right there. From these considerations we deduce the conclusion that the protective tariff is primarily for the benefit of the laboring man, because, if you take in your hand any manufactured article, or cast your eye upon anything which can not be taken in the hand, you find that the chief constituent element in its cost is the labor. In many cases the material is but one per cent. and the labor is ninety-nine per cent. in the cost of the article. Therefore, all legislation of a protective character is, and must be, mainly for the benefit of labor, because labor is the principal element in the cost of the fabric. Hence, if there be any man who is pre-eminently and above all others interested in the tariff it is the laboring man. [Cheers.] If you compare the two great political parties in relation to this question you find that the Republican party lives, moves, breathes, and has its being in protection. [Great cheering.] A protective tariff was one of the first fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln. We have had it for twenty years on the statute books, with various amendments which have been added from time to time, to make it more protective, and the result is that all history, ancient, modern and mediæval, may be challenged for a national progress like unto that we have made since 1861. [Renewed cheers.] I am merely reciting the facts and figures of your Assessors' books and of the United States census tables, when I say that in the last twenty years of the history of this country we have

added more wealth, double over, than we had acquired since the discovery of the country by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Prolonged cheering.] There must have been some peculiar and potent agent at work to produce this great result. That agent was the protective tariff operating to nerve the arm of labor and reward it fairly and liberally. [Cheers.] Whether that policy shall be continued or whether it shall be abandoned is the controlling issue in this campaign. All other questions are laid aside for the time. There are many which are worthy of consideration, but two weeks from Tuesday next we shall have an election in every State in the Union, to determine with reference to this question, the character of the next Congress and the future policy of the Government. You have before you the Republican party, pledged to sustain the protective tariff, and illustrating that pledge by a specific and consistent example, extending through the last twenty-three years. You have on the other hand, the Democratic party, which in fifty-one years, since 1833, has never in a single instance voted for protection, and never controlled a Congress that it did not oppose protection. [Cries of "That's so."]

I say, therefore, to the laboring men and to the mechanics, some of whom may do me the honor to listen to me, your unions, your leagues, all those associations you have formed for your own advantage and your own advancement, are well and proper in their way. It is your right to have them and to administer them as you choose, but they are not as strong as a rope of sand against the ill-paid labor of Europe, if you take away the protective tariff which is now your background and support. [Cheers.] So do not be deluded by the idea that you can dispense with the protective tariff and substitute for it your labor unions. [Renewed cheering.] I do not distract your attention with any other question. I do not stop to dwell upon the great issues that have been made and settled by the Republicans within the last twenty-three years. That party has made a deeper and more serious imprint in history than any other political organization that ever was charged with a great responsibility, and it is the patriotic pride of every man who has belonged to it that he has belonged to it, its responsibilities, its triumphs, its honors. [Great cheers.]

Sunday, October 19th, Mr. Blaine remained at Mr. Studebaker's all day without receiving callers. He went out late in the afternoon to call upon his cousin, Sister Angela, who is Superior of the Notre Dame Educational School for Young Ladies.

Mr. Blaine took supper in company with some fifty invited guests. The Rev. Father Walsh introduced him to the students in a short speech. Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

I never feel more pleasure in standing before an audience than when it is composed of young men, the future hope of our grand young Repub-

lic. The possibilities that are before you are possibilities of great successes or of great failures. You should remember that you are in a country possessing the widest prospects, and that the responsibilty of educated Americans is greater than responsibility of educated men elsewhere. The responsibility devolving upon you is of a political, literary, and religious character, and you should have a thorough moral training to discharge it, and to give an account of yourselves, not only in this life, but in the greater and better life to come. I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday a number of young men of the University of Michigan, and told them, as I now tell you, that your responsibilities are increased in proportion to the educational advantages which you possess; that your countrymen will hold you accountable for them. By making a proper use of your time and opportunities, you will be enabled to discharge your duties honorably.

After supper Mr. Blaine returned to the residence of Mr. Studebaker, where he spent the night.

THROUGH INDIANA.

October 20th Mr. Blaine traveled from South Bend to Fort Wayne. At Elkhart there were 8,000 people about a handsomely-decorated platform. There Mr. Blaine confined his talk to the tariff issue, but at Goshen, the next stop, where he spoke to 6,000 people, he introduced a new issue into the canvass by calling attention to the menace of a solid South since West Virginia had made her declaration. Said he:

We are confronted with the menace of a solid South. Shall the votes of New York and Indiana be joined to the South to enable the Democratic party to win? If it should win will not the South rule the administration? Naturally its first move would be towards a breaking down of the policy of the protective tariff, as the South has for years been devoted to free trade. Are you prepared to surrender this Government to the guidance of the men who sought to destroy it?

J. M. Van Fleet introduced Mr. Blaine here.

At Ligonier, a small village, there was a crowd of 4,000 people. A large picture of Garfield hung from the center of the stand. Mr. Blaine walked up through a handsome arch of welcome over a carpet strewn with flowers. Young girls in white lined each side of the path.

At Kendallville, the last stop before Lafayette was reached, there were fully 10,000 people. There was a very handsome company of young ladies, who wore regular campaign uniforms of white trimmed with scarlet. These young ladies marched in the procession and took as active a part in the proceedings as any of the young men; indeed this appearance of young ladies in uniform was one of the features of to-day's demonstrations.

At Fort Wayne Mr. Blaine spoke to 20,000 people. He said.

Citizens of Indiana: The October elections in Ohio and West Virginia have put a new phase on the National contest, or rather they

have reproduced the old phase. ["Good."] The Democratic party, as of old, consider now they have the South solid again; they believe that they will surely get 153 Electoral votes from the sixteen Southern States, and they expect, or they hope, or they dream, that they may secure New York and Indiana ["Never! Never!" "It is a dream!"] and that with New York and Indiana added to the solid South, they will seize the Government of the Nation. ["They can't do it—never!"] I do not believe that the farmers, the business men, the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and, last of all and most of all, I do not believe that the soldiers of Indiana can be put to that use. [Great cheering and cries of "Never! Never!"] I do not believe that the men who added lustre and renown to your State through four years of bloody war can be used to call to the administration of the Government the men who organized the great Rebellion. ["No!" "No!" "Never!"] In the Senate of the United States the Democratic party have thirty-seven members, of which number thirty-two come from the South. Of their strength in the House of Representatives the majority of Representatives come from the South, and now the intention is, with an absolutely solidified Electoral vote from the South, added to the votes of the two States I have named, to seize the Government of the Union. ["It can't be done!" "That seizure can never be made."] That means a great deal; it means that as the South furnishes three-fourths of the Democratic strength, it will be given the lead and control of the Nation in event of a Democratic triumph. It means that the great financial and industrial system of the country shall be placed under the direction of the South; that our currency, our banks, our tariffs, our internal-revenue laws—in short, that our whole system upon which the business of the country depends shall be placed under the control of that section. It means that the Constitutional amendments to which they are so bitterly opposed shall be enforced only so far as they may believe in them; that the National credit as guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment, that the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the Union as guaranteed in the same amendment, shall be under their control; and what that control might mean can be measured by the bitterness with which those amendments were resisted by the Democrats of the South. There is not one measure of banking, of tariff, of finance, of public credit, of pensions; not one line of administration upon which the Government is conducted to-day, to which the Democrats of the South are not recorded as hostile, and to give them control would mean a change the like of which has not been known in modern times. It would be as if the dead Stuarts were recalled to the throne of England; as if the Bourbons should be invited to administer the Government of the French Republic; as though the Florentine Dukes should be called back and empowered to govern the great Kingdom of Italy. ["Good!" and cheers.] Such a triumph would be a fearful misfortune to the South itself. That section, under the wise administration of the Government by the Republican party, has been steadily and rapidly

gaining for the last ten years in all the elements of material prosperity. It has added enormously to its wealth since the close of the war, and has shared fully in the general advance of the country. To call that section now to the rulership of the Nation would disturb its own social and political economy, would rekindle smouldering passions, and, under the peculiar leadership to which it would be subjected, it would organize an administration of resentment, of reprisal, of revenge ; and no greater misfortune than that could come to the Nation or to the South. It would come as a reaction against the progress of liberal principles in that section—a progress so rapid that the Republicans are waging earnest contests in those States whose interests are most demonstrably identified with the policy of protection against the baleful spectacle of a solid South.

I am sure that Indiana will protest, and, on the whole, will conclude to stand where she has stood in the past. I believe that you will stand where you stood in the war ; that you will stand for the principles and the policies which have made your State bloom and blossom as the rose, and which have made the American Republic in manufactures and in agriculture the leading Nation of the world. [Great cheering.] The leading Nation of the world, not merely in a material sense, but in a moral, philanthropic sense—a country in which every man has as good a chance as every other man, and which, among other great gifts, bestows absolutely free suffrage. [Cheers.] You enjoy that suffrage, and the 4th day of November next you are to say for which party, for which policy, you will cast your votes. [Loud cries of "For Blaine!" "For Blaine!"] Not me personally. ["Yes." "Yes."] No, I am not speaking for myself. No man ever met with a misfortune in being defeated for the Presidency, while men have met great misfortunes in being elected to it. I am pleading no personal cause. I am pleading the cause of the American people. ["That's it!" and cheers.] I am pleading the cause of the American farmer and American manufacturer, and the American mechanic and the American laborer against the world. ["Good! Good! Good!" and great cheers.] I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen, upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. ["No! No!"] I do not feel it to be so ; there is not a courtier in Europe so proud but that he is glad to uncover his head in the presence of his sovereign. So I uncover in the presence of the only earthly sovereignty I acknowledge, and bow with pride to the free people of America. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Blaine was seen by over 200,000 people from the time he left Fort Wayne October 21st, up to the time he entered Senator Harrison's house at Indianapolis that evening. At Andrew's Station there was a brass band wholly made up

of blooming young women with military caps cocked jauntily upon their saucy heads, while their figures were resplendent in gold-braided uniforms of the vivandiere model.

At Huntington and Andrews there were 8,000 people; at Wabash there were 10,000; at Peru 10,000 more. At Logansport 25,000 were present.

At Wabash fully 15,000 people had assembled. Upon leaving the train Mr. Blaine walked over to the platform which had been erected for the occasion and delivered a speech of ten minutes. Never before has there been such an enthusiastic political gathering in Wabash, and all day long the air was filled with cheers for Blaine and Logan.

At Peru Mr. Blaine waved his handkerchief at the crowd as the train moved off, leaving them waving hats and hurrahing.

At Logansport the people gave Mr. Blaine a magnificent ovation. The stand had been erected so that Mr. Blaine could step from his car to the stand. His arrival was greeted with the roar of cannon, the blowing of whistles, the beating of drums, and the deafening cheers of the people. Mr. Blaine was introduced by Col. T. H. Bringhurst. His address, which consumed about fifteen minutes, was devoted to the tariff and a fair ballot. A feature of his speech here was a touching allusion and graceful tribute to Maj. David Conrad, an old citizen recently deceased, on the tail gate of whose wagon young Blaine used to swing in ye old time back in Pennsylvania. Mr. Blaine recognized two other old residents of Logansport, and expressed great satisfaction at this renewal of old acquaintance.

At Kokomo Mr. Blaine was introduced by the Hon. Milton Garrigus, Chairman of the County Committee, and spoke for ten minutes, confining his remarks to the tariff chiefly.

At Tipton a temporary stand was erected near the Wabash depot for the speaker. When Mr. Blaine made his appearance he was introduced by C. T. Doxey, Republican candidate for Congress in the district. His remarks were mainly on the tariff. He spoke in favor of a protective tariff which protected the laboring man and the manufacturing industries of the country.

At Indianapolis the features of the reception of Mr. Blaine, after the immensity of the crowd, were the enthusiasm that marked the vast crowds thronging the streets and the non-partisan character of the affair as manifested by the very general decoration of business houses and residences, not only along the line traversed by the guest in reaching the speaking place from the cars, but all over the city. Even in front of the residence of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, sported in the wind a handsome flag. Swelling the crowd were uniformed clubs from Springfield, Dayton, Bellefontaine, Camden, Miamisburg and Columbus, O., beside a myriad of delegations from Indiana towns, near and far. The Ohio delegations in the parades of both afternoon and night was the marked feature of the affairs. It numbered almost 3,000, forty carloads having come from various points in the Buckeye State. The train bearing Mr. Blaine was late reaching the city, but the acres of people patiently waited for his coming, and when he stopped from the train the cheering was simply one immense overwhelming volume, a prolonged roar from thousands of lusty throats, and so great was the rush that the Reception Committee was overwhelmed and scattered to the four winds. Mr. Blaine, standing in his carriage, acknowledged the salutations while pressing ahead as best he could. The journey along Washington street was one tremendous ovation, the street the entire length being densely packed with humanity. At Military Park fully 25,000 people gathered when Mr. Blaine arrived.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEECH.

Arrived at the park Mr. Blaine ascended the stand and delivered the following speech:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—I feel that such a magnificent reception as that which I have had to-day in the capital of Indiana is so complete in itself that a speech cannot add to its effect, and that I should content myself with offering you, as I do, my profound and heartfelt thanks. ["Go on," and cheers.] In no State of the Union, in no city of the Union, could such a reception and such a welcome be more significant in itself or more grateful to me personally. [Great cheering.] We

stand on the eve of an important National election—an election in whose decision Indiana will have a potential voice. ["We'll settle it!"] She is looked to by our opponents, as she has been in former years, as an ally of the "Solid South" against her sister States of the North. ["Never!"] Since the election in West Virginia the Democratic party count upon a solid vote in the South, and I may be permitted to express the opinion that no more unpatriotic thing can be done than for Northern men to urge a continued solidification based upon the memories of the Rebellion. [Great cheering.] It has been the aim and desire of the Republican party to develop the material interest of the South, and to make her people forget, and the Nation forget, that we have ever been foes, remembering only that we are citizens of a common Union under a common Constitution, looking to a common destiny. [Cheers.] But our opponents meet us in an entirely different spirit and with an entirely different course of action. Instead of the memories of the Union, they invoke the prejudices of the Rebellion in their aid, and they ask that New York and Indiana shall join the unholy alliance and turn the National Government over to the South. ["Never!" "Never!"] I do not believe it can be done. ["No!" "No!" "Never!"] I do not believe that Indiana will do that under its present leadership any more than it would have done the same thing under the leadership of Oliver P Morton, the badge of whose memorial club I am proud to wear [placing his hand on his breast—enthusiastic cheering]. To say nothing of its significance in other aspects, the triumph of the Northern element in the Democratic party clearly means the triumph of free trade. It means the breaking down of the great industrial system which has enriched the United States so marvelously in the last twenty-three years, and which has enriched your own States in equal degree with other States. Indiana has grown into a superb Commonwealth, great in her population, great in her enterprise, great in her wealth. Not even known beyond her borders as a manufacturing State when the Republican party came into power in 1861, she now turns out in a single year $150,000,000 worth of manufactured products. [Cheers.] The development therefore, of your manufacturing resources, dependent, as it is upon a protective tariff, is of the highest interest to every citizen of the United States. A community that combines agriculture and manufactures has the necessary conditions for attaining an ideal prosperity. I can remember myself—and I am not an old man—the time when in my native State of Pennsylvania Gov. Ritner was laughed at for saying that the day would come when Pennsylvania would not be able to supply breadstuffs and provisions to the miners in her mountains and the factories in her towns, yet that day came long ago, and Pennsylvania, the first wheat State in the Union as late as 1850, depends to-day for a large share of her breadstuffs upon the granaries of the West. [Cheers.] When Indiana shall have developed manufacturing enterprise to such a degree as to be able to consume her own agricultural products she will have attained an ideal prosperity, and she can do that only by means of a protective tariff. [Renewed cheering.]

The issue is in your hands. You are free men. You have a free ballot, but in the South we have a million of friends who have not a free ballot. The South to-day has thirty-seven Electoral votes based upon the vote of the colored men, and yet the colored men of the South, though a million in number, cannot choose a single Presidential Elector. ["That's so!"] As a result of that, the political power of a white man in the South is enormously increased beyond that of a white man in Indiana or in Maine. For the time being we will not argue at all the question of negro suffrage, but I submit, as a fair proposition to every man in the land, that if the South is to have thirty-seven Presidential Electors by reason of the negro vote, then the negro himself ought to be allowed to cast his ballot. ["That's it!" and cheers.] The issue is in your hands. Indiana, as I said when I began, will have a potential voice in the decision, and from the popular demonstrations I have witnessed since I crossed the border of your State I feel, I know—indeed, I am sure—that, upon the ground of patriotism and upon the ground of enlightened self-interest, Indiana may be relied upon to maintain a protective tariff, and to sustain, as the assurance thereto, the Republican party. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

After dinner a deputation of German-American citizens called upon him and presented the following address:

The Hon. James G. Blaine: The German-American Republican organization of Indianapolis have delegated the undersigned to express to you their confidence and esteem. The identity of your public life with the rise and progress of our country and our party, the eminent services you have rendered to both, are matters of history, and make our duty pleasant as it is honorable. Your election to the Presidency will honor our country and our party. Inspired by the love of liberty and free government, we left the land of our fathers to find a new home in this Republic, and looking toward the welfare of this Nation, we have no other interests than as American citizens. Looking over the pages of history we find the Republican party to have been the party of liberty and progress, and we trust it to be the same in the future. Upon these pages we find your name and that of the gallant Gen. Logan inscribed with golden letters, and we feel that, as heretofore, so you will in the future do honor to the country. Please accept this document as a token of our appreciation and indorsement of your life, character and public services. We welcome you to the capital of our great State.

MR. BLAINE'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Blaine replied as follows:

Gentlemen: I am grateful for your call. I am grateful for your friendly spirit. I am grateful for your expressions of good will. The

assurance of German sympathy and German support in Indiana is a repetition of what I received in Ohio. My birth and my rearing were in a State that made me familiar from childhood with the German character—with its steadiness, its industry, its fidelity, its integrity, its truth in friendship, loyalty to Government. Pennsylvania owes much to her German population—to the Muhlenbergs, the Heisters, the Wolffs, the Snyders, the Shunks—who have illustrated her annals, and with whom I am not unconnected by ties of friendship, of inherited associations, in some cases of kindred blood. When I reached Ohio I sought conference with German friends, and was assured—and subsequent events have confirmed the assurance—that, so far from being hostile to me personally, my German fellow-citizens were, as I had a right to expect and as you so eloquently declare, friendly and partial to me. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the cordial expressions of your address, I am proud to take each one of you by the hand in token of mutual friendship and esteem.

THE CLERGYMEN PRESENT AN ADDRESS.

Later a large deputation of clergymen, about thirty in number, called upon Mr. Blaine and presented an address, as follows:

The Hon. James G. Blaine: DEAR SIR: As Christian ministers we extend to you, irrespective of party considerations, a cordial welcome to our city, and we bid you a hearty Godspeed. It seems fitting, now that you are in the city from which for no other than partisan reasons poisoned arrows have been shot at you, that we should at least refer to that fact; but let us assure you that the Christian people of this vicinity have no sympathy with any such modes of warfare. We therefore bring to you this word of good cheer; and, further, we beg leave to say that we recognize in you a fellow-citizen justly honored, an experienced statesman, a patriotic leader, a steadfast friend of both the laborer and the oppressed; in short, a typical American, and, as we trust, the coming President of the United States.

To this Mr. Blaine replied:

I return you my sincere thanks, gentlemen, for your friendly call. I know the influence you wield deservedly in the community in which your lives illustrate the teachings you enforce. Although we do not have in this country a union of Church and State, I yet recognize the great influence which the Christain ministry fairly and properly exercises in forming a just public opinion, and I can not in terms too warm express the gratitude I feel for your cordial assurance of esteem and support.

When Mr. Blaine arrived at the depot preparatory to leaving Indianapolis, October 23d, a crowd of about 2,000 had assembled. The Presidential candidate was received with

cheers, and made a few remarks complimentary of his reception the previous day. The crowds at the various stopping places were not so large as those of the 22d. Some of the stops were longer than contemplated in the programme, and it was almost dark when the train arrived at Evansville. In his speech there, after dwelling for some time on the necessity for a protective tariff, he spoke of the proposition for a Peace Congress as originally designed under the administration of President Lincoln. The speaker said:

Such a movement as that I consider myself to be the basis of a sound and wise foreign policy. We seek no intervention in the struggles and contentions of European governments, but we do seek expansion of trade with our American neighbors, and as the pre-requisite thereto, we seek friendly and peaceful relations with all countries of North and South America. We desire not only to be peaceful and friendly with these nations, but we desire that they shall be peaceful and friendly with each other. Almost every Republic of North and South America has indicated its desire to meet in a Peace Congress in the city of Washington.

At Sullivan, space had been reserved for the pupils and teachers of the public school, all of whom marched in a body to the speaking-stand. The entire faculty and students also came in from Merom College, for whom also space had been specially laid off. On the arrival of the train the crowd began to cheer, and Mr. Blaine ascended the platform amid thunders of applause, and made a brief speech.

At Terre Haute when Mr. Blaine arrived, it was estimated that 50,000 people lined the streets of the city. An industrial parade had been arranged, and it was one of the special features of the day. All the trades were represented, especially the iron industry. Mr. Blaine was driven the entire length of Main street, reviewing the procession in his honor. Thence he went to the depot, where he spoke for a few minutes to a vast multitude of people, Col. Thompson introducing him.

Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

The Southern question, as for years it has been popularly termed, is precipitated into the canvass by the South itself, and to neglect to notice it would be to overlook one of the most powerful and dangerous factors in the National contest. To understand that question properly it should be remembered that there are, politically, two Souths, which we

may term respectively the new South and the old South. The new South represents that awakened liberal sentiment which is striving for the industrial development of that naturally rich section of the Union, which recognizes the necessity of a tariff for protection, which casts the bitter memories of the civil conflict behind, and which is hopefully struggling in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Tennessee, and in other States of the late Confederacy. This element includes many men who served in the Confederate armies. It naturally affiliates with the Republican party, and it seeks to lead the people away from the prejudices of the past to a contemplation of the majestic future which wise and magnanimous action may bring to the South, in common with the North. The old South represents the spirit of the Rebellion, and cherishes sentiments of sullen discontent, is perpetually re-affirming its faith in the rightfulness of "the Lost Cause," is full of bitter reproaches against those who triumphed in the War for the Union, regards negro suffrage with abhorrence, maintains "the white line," and is ready to use whatever amount of intimidation or violence that may be necessary to preserve its own political and personal mastery in the South. It is unquestionably dominant in all the old slave States, and is in open and avowed affiliation with the Democratic party of the North. It constitutes three-fourths of the effective Democratic strength in the Nation, and in the event of Democratic triumph would be in absolute and undisputed control of the Government. The struggle of the Republicans is for the amelioration, improvement and progress of the South, as well as of the North, but they are confronted everywhere and resisted everywhere by the determined and hitherto triumphant Southern Democracy. The aim of the Democratic party, as I have already said, is to conjoin the Electoral votes of New York and Indiana with the Electoral votes of the sixteen Southern States; and it is for New York and Indiana to consider just what that means, and where it would carry them. New York has a greater stake than any other State of the Union in maintaining sound principles of government, in upholding the National credit, in perpetuating the financial system which embodies the matured wisdom of the last twenty years, in sustaining the protective policy. [Cheers.] Indiana has a stake less than that of New York only as her population and wealth are less. Do the citizens of those two States fully comprehend what it means to trust the National credit, the National finances, the National pensions, the protective system, and all the great interests which are under the control of the National Government, to the old South, with its bitterness, its unreconciled temper, its narrowness of vision, its hostility to all Northern interests, its constant longing to revive an impossible past, its absolute incapacity to measure the sweep and the magnitude of our great future? [Great cheering.] The North and the South, under Republican administration of the Government, will ultimately come into harmonious relations. In the last ten years great progress has been made toward that result, and the next ten years may

witness the effacement of all hostilities and the absolute triumph of just and magnanimous policies. [Renewed cheering.] But all prospects of that result would be defeated and destroyed by giving the old South possession of the National power. Among the first of the baleful effects that would follow would be the crushing out of all liberal progress in the South, and the practical nullification of all that has been gained by the reconstruction laws which followed the Rebellion. The people of New York and the people of Indiana are now asked to aid in bringing about that deplorable result, to be followed by the abandonment or the reversal of the great financial and industrial policies under which the Nation has prospered so marvelously since the close of the war. ["Never! Never!"] I do not, I can not, believe that you will do it, because such a course is forbidden by every instinct of patriotism, as well as by every consideration of enlightened self-interest. [Prolonged cheering.]

At Brazil the arrival of Mr. Blaine's train was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm when he appeared upon the platform of the car, in company with the Reception Committee. He was instantly recognized by the large crowd, and cheers went up until he had taken his place upon the stand. He was at once introduced, and in a few moments absolute quiet was restored. Mr. Blaine spoke for about ten minutes. He touched upon practical topics. His remarks in relation to the tariff, upon which subject he wholly dwelt, touched a sympathetic chord and were greatly cheered. He retired from the platform to the train amid demonstrations of enthusiasm.

At Greencastle the place selected for receiving Mr. Blaine was a beautful hillside west of the city and on the Monon route. A stand was erected at the foot of the hill, whose gentle slope gave all a fair opportunity of seeing and hearing the distinguished visitor. Sixteen thousand people were there to receive Blaine, and as the train pulled in amid firing of cannon, tremendous cheers burst forth from the crowd. By a single gesture Mr. Blaine silenced the multitude, and for fifteen minutes he held his vast audience spell-bound, while simply and eloquently he portrayed the relative merits of protection and free trade. Mr. Blaine was followed by Gen. Lew Wallace in a few remarks.

At Crawfordsville the people gave Mr. Blaine a magnificent ovation Mr. Blaine stepped from the train and

passed up through the line of 100 little girls, all in white, who strewed with flowers his pathway to the stand, which was surrounded by 10,000 people. He was introduced by Thomas L. Stilwell, Mayor of the city. Upon reaching the stand Mr. Blaine surveyed the party in wonderful amazement, and said: "Where does it commence, and where does this crowd end?" Mr. Blaine's speech was principally on the tariff, as elsewhere.

At La Fayette the Blaine party was met by a Reception Committee of 200 of the best citizens—gentlemen from every walk of life—bankers, merchants, and professional men, from counting-rooms and the shops—all anxious to greet the Plumed Knight of Maine. Mr. Blaine was introduced by Mr. James M. Reynolds. Taken all in all, it was the grandest outpouring of people and the heartiest welcome ever accorded a public man in this section of Indiana, by far eclipsing the grand ovation given Senator Roscoe Conkling at the battle-ground four years before. The Republicans were wild with delight at the enthusiasm everywhere manifested over their candidate for the Presidency.

IN ILLINOIS.

October 24th Mr. Blaine left Lafayette for Springfield; the only stop made in Indiana was at Attica. Here were 5,000 people, who were very demonstrative and profuse in their promises of what they would do the 4th of November. The first stop in Illinois was at Danville. This is not a large town, but there were fully 20,000 people about the station. They were very enthusiastic. It was a noisy welcome to what is now classed as a thoroughly Republican State. When Mr. Blaine appeared he said:

After addressing audiences in what are called doubtful States, it is both a relief and a pleasure to stand before this vast multitude of Republicans in a State that is not doubtful. [Great cheering.] It was under the lead of an Illinois man, now enshrined in history, that the Republican party won its first great victory. [Tremendous cheering.] And from that day to this Illinois has never failed the Republican party. [Renewed cheering, and cries of "It never will!"] I assume with entire confidence that it will not this year, and therefore I say nothing to you about the National contest. Where you need to exert yourselves is in your Congressional districts. The place where the people speak most directly, and where they most directly influence the policy of the National Government, is through their representatives in Congress. [Cheers.] Old Col. Benton used to say, when he came very close to the conclusion of an argument, that he had his "knife on the nerve." So the people of this country touch the nerve of popular power in the election of their Representatives in Congress, and if you want to help a Republican Administration of the American Government, the way to do it is to send a Republican representation to Congress. I did not come here to electioneer for myself. I make this stop in Danville to say a cordial and an earnest word in behalf of my old friend Joseph G. Cannon. [Cheers.] Elect him, and I will take my chances in Illinois. [Great cheering.] I have been used in Ohio to speak to an acre or two of persons at a time, but when it comes to filling a ten-acre lot I confess my inability to reach you all; so I bid you good-by. [Laughter and tremendous cheering.]

At Tolono Mr. Blaine left the car for the first time since he started from Lafayette, and, flanked by several of his

train escort, worked his way through a crowd of 3,000 people to a stand erected just north of the track and prettily rigged out with flags and flowers. Detaching one of the bouquets he bore it away at the conclusion of his speech as a pleasant memento of the occasion. This section of the State is largely an agricultural one, and Mr. Blaine's remarks were principally addressed to the farmers, whose prosperity, as he showed them, was as fully dependent upon the wise and beneficent tariff policy of the Republican party as was that of the manufacturers. The popular applause which greeted his remarks on the tariff was only outdone by his allusion to the fact that Illinois had furnished the first and best Republican President of the Nation, and his confident statement that he did not believe the State of Lincoln would go back on the party now. Wedging his way back through the crowd he returned to his car, and the train moved off amid the hearty cheers of the multitude.

The next stop was made at Bement, where Mr. Blaine briefly addressed a crowd of 2,000, and was received with all the heartiness which had characterized the greetings accorded him at other points. A ringing cheer went up when he said he was always glad to meet Illinois Republicans, who had one noticeable peculiarity—that they never needed any spurring up. As the train pulled out amidst cheers for the next President, he turned to Dave Littler, and, with a pleasant smile, said: "Some people have been saying I am sick; well, I'm not, as anybody can see, but the Democrats would give $10,000 a minute to have me sick from now till the day of election." As he said this it was apparent to all who heard it and know him that he never looked or felt better in his life, despite the wear and tear of the last few weeks.

Ten thousand people were packed in solidly around the depot and the crossing at Decatur. While the crowd did not quite size up in point of numbers with that at Danville, the arrangements were far superior to any yet provided in Illinois. The train backed down on a side-track opposite the large, roomy, and well-built stand, and a guard formed of plug-hatted and white-coated members of the Decatur Blaine

and Logan Club prepared a passageway through which Mr. Blaine proceeded to the stand. He was greeted by the crowd after the most enthusiastic fashion, and his speech, which was almost entirely on the tariff question, and the longest so far of the day, was interrupted by frequent bursts of the heartiest applause. The Decatur reception to Mr. Blaine was evidently an unusually satisfactory one, and as he stood on the platform until the train passed through the outskirts of the city waving his handkerchief at the knots of people gathered at the crossings, he so expressed himself in a way that did good to the hearts of the Decatur Republicans who joined the party there and went with it to Springfield. Shortly after leaving Decatur Mr. Blaine went through the train to greet his Illinois escort, for each and all of whom he had a pleasant smile and a bow, the hand-shaking business, according to promise, having been very properly dispensed with.

The reception at Springfield, so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, was a comparatively brief one. The people had planned for a long afternoon, with a visit to Lincoln's grave and a grand banquet at the Governor's house. All this had to be cut. Mr. Blaine was driven from the station to the square in front of the Executive Mansion. There he spoke in the presence of 20,000 people. There were as many more upon the streets. The grand stand was of great size and packed to suffocation. Mr. Blaine escaped as soon as he could and was driven back to his car. He left soon after 6.

A rapid run was made to Chicago, which was reached soon after midnight. He was driven from the depot to the residence of Mr. Joseph Medill, where he rested a few hours.

THE VISIT TO CHICAGO.

THE TRIP TO MILWAUKEE.

Saturday morning, October 26th, Mr. Blaine left Chicago for Milwaukee, an immense crowd having gathered at the Northwestern depot to see him off. In the party that accompanied him were ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Gen. J. B. Hawley, H. A. Taylor, C. C. Wheeler, and President Keep of the Northwestern Railroad, Joseph Medill, Burton C. Cook, the Hon. John F. Finerty, the Hon. E. B. Washbourne, Gov. Bevridge, Congressman McKinley of Ohio, and many others. The enthusiasm on the line of travel was unbounded.

The Blaine train stopped a few minutes at Deering, a Chicago suburb, where the factory operatives and others, making an enthusiastic crowd of thousands cheered Mr. Blaine when he appeared on the platform and bowed his acknowledgments. The surrounding buildings were decorated with banners, and salutes were fired.

As early as 9 o'clock crowds of people began to gather at the station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Evanston, to welcome Mr. Blaine, who it was known, would pass through en route to Milwaukee. A large number of the students of the Northwestern University, carrying a banner with an appropriate motto, another with the inscription, "Five Hundred Majority for Blaine," were held aloft to the gaze of the crowd, which was composed of merchants, Board of Trade, and professional men and their wives and daughters, all anxious to give the traveler a grand welcome. The train bearing the Presidential party pulled into the station at 10:15 o'clock. By this time the platforms were filled with the most enthusiastic crowd ever seen in the village, while carriages and other vehicles lined all approaches to the depot. When the train stopped a great rush was made to

get nearer the travelers. Upon the rear platform of the train stood Mr. Blaine, B. C. Cook, General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Emmons Blaine. Mr. Cook introduced Mr. Blaine to the great crowd, which became silent by a wave of his left hand. He said it was a pleasure to be transferred from a hard-fought field to a place where he could look into so many friendly faces, the inhabitants of so beautiful a village. He thanked the people for this evidence of their sympathy.

Amid the thunder of cannon and the cheers of thousands of Republicans, the Blaine party was received at Waukegan. A platform had been erected and covered with flags. Mr. Blaine said:

It is very pleasant to be transferred from contested States and doubtful localities to a State that is full of enthusiasm and certainty. The vote of Illinois is one of the great reserves of the great Republican party. It gave to the party its first President, and has never since failed to maintain the lead of the great Northwest. I therefore speak to you this morning as belonging to a State that can never be classed as doubtful, and I stop only for a moment to thank you for your kindly greetings and congratulate you on the approaching victory. As to the larger victory of which the Chairman of your central Committee speaks so confidently, I hope his prediction may be verified. We shall know better the evening of the 4th of November. Good-by.

The welcome tendered Mr. Blaine at Kenosha was well arranged and passed off pleasantly. Long before the train was due the sidewalks were lined with people eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished statesman. The Plumed Knights to the number of about 250 met at their headquarters in the Bain Wagon Company's new building and formed a procession, headed by the National Band, and marched to the Northwestern depot where an immense throng of people had preceded them. A Reception Committee, consisting of the Hon. J. H. Howe, the Hon. O. S. Newell, Dr. Farr, Judge Martin, and Josiah Bond, met the special train at Waukegan and returned with the Blaine party. As the train approached the city three salutes were fired from the battery, and the "Plumed Knight" was

welcomed with cheers from the multitude and music by the band. Mr. Blaine was escorted to the speaker's stand by the Reception Committee, and introduced to the audience by the Hon. O. S. Newell, President of the Blaine and Logan club of the city. The speaker was received with an uproar of applause.

There were from 3,000 to 4,000 people present, all of the standing-room within hearing distance being occupied, and many were unable to get near enough to hear what was said or even to get a satisfactory view of the great statesman.

At Racine the special train having Mr. Blaine and party made a brief stop. Over 1,500 were there to greet him, with the cavalry seventy-five strong, and a large number of citizens in carriages. Mr. Blaine left the special, and, entering a hack, was driven through the city to the square, while the train pulled down to the depot.

J. V. Quarles introduced Mr. Blaine. The candidate, from the platform of the car, made a brief address, confining his remarks entirely to the tariff question, stating that the prosperity which the city of Racine enjoyed was due to protection, and that the party which he represented was pledged to protect, and that it remained with the voters to say whether the prosperity of the past should be continued in the future. His speech was enthusiastically received.

In front of the gayly decorated office of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, at Bay View, an arch was built under which the platform, of a unique design, was erected. The bottom of it consisted of pig iron, upon which there were piled up closely together steel rails that made an excellent flooring. Upon these stood nail-kegs that contained the famous Blaine and Logan nails.

The cheering crowd numbered about 3,000. Mr. Blaine was conducted through the crowd to the platform, and there spoke for but a few moments. He said:

At this age there is nothing as important as the tariff. In 1870 Congress increased the duties upon steel rails to $28 per ton. Free-traders at that time began to clamor loudly and complain that that measure meant death to all the railroads. The farmers also complained after they had been made believe that this law virtually made an end to all railroads. And now let me tell you that the Canadian Pacific Railroad last year ordered 10,000 tons of steel rails in the United States for which they paid $1.50 less than anywhere else. Usually it is understood that the amount of duty is added to the price of the material, and here you have a case where we are able to sell these goods so much cheaper than others. The prosperity of our country during the last twenty-three years is proof that the tariff system is a blessing to the country. You hear people talk about dull times, but let me assure you, gentlemen, that the same conditions would be considered very good ones in other countries. Ten years ago, when the Democrats came into power, they tried their best to upset the tariff system, and their plans were plainly visible in the Morrison bill. To-day we suffer from the consequences that were then caused through the uncertainty in our duty system. Uncertainty means death to commerce and industries. What we want is stability. We have to defend our tariff system, and that you can only effectually do by upholding and supporting the great principles of the undying Republican party. Gentlemen, I feel not the very best, hence let me thank you for your kindness.

IN MILWAUKEE.

At Milwaukee the visiting party was received by a cavalry escort, the Local Reception Committee, and other citizens in carriages, and an enormous assemblage of people. From 40,000 to 50,000 people were waiting inside and outside the Exposition Building, where the formal reception took place.

The reception of Mr. Blaine in the Cream City, as a whole, and in every detail, was one of the most successful and most brilliant public demonstrations ever witnessed there. He and his party were received at the Northwestern depot by a cavalry escort, the Local Reception Committee and other citizens in carriages, and an enormous crowd of citizens. The line of march was taken up immediately, the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells, the music of bands, and the shouts of the people making a chorus of welcome that awoke the echoes for miles around. The formal reception took place at the Exposition Building. Seats had been provided for 5,000 people, but fully 15,000 crowded into the building.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

After Mr. Blaine was introduced a scene of enthusiasm never before witnessed in the city took place. The immense crowd in the building rose, and cheered and cheered till it seemed the cheering would never cease. For seven minutes Mr Blaine stood bowing and waving his hand for silence. When the crowd had cheered itself hoarse and tired, and something like silence followed, Mr. Blaine said:

The Republican party had its birth in the Northwest, and there it has always found steady support. [Cheers.] The five great Commonwealths that were formed from the old Northwest Territory represent to-day a great empire—an empire founded in 1787, but an empire which has had its greatest growth since 1861. The growth of that imperial section of the Union has been most rapid under Republican administration of the National Government and under the continuous influence of a protective tariff. ["Good!" "Good!" and cheers.] In the last twenty-three years its wealth has trebled. In the next twenty-three years, with a protective tariff in operation, its wealth will increase in even greater ratio. I do not come here at this late day in the National campaign to argue any question. I come merely to recite historic facts and let you draw the inferences. [Cheers.] The protective tariff has found its steady friend in the Republican party. [Cheers.] It has found its steady foe in the Democratic party. ["That's so!" cheers.] Under the protective system agriculture, manufacturers, and commerce have flourished in equal degree, and the question now before the voters of Wisconsin, the question before the voters of the Nation, is whether that system shall be abandoned or whether it shall be continued. The sixteen States of the South will in all probability vote against it. It remains to be seen whether a sufficient reinforcement can be obtained from the North to hand over the Government to the domination of the free-trade South. ["Never!" "Never!"]

And as the Republican party had its birth in the Northwest, we come to you now for a rebaptism in the original faith and for added strength to the prestige of the party. ["We'll give it!" "Three cheers for Blaine and Logan and protection!"] I do not believe that Wisconsin, I do not believe Illinois, I do not believe that Michigan, I am sure that Ohio [cheers], those great component members of the old Northwest Territory—I do not believe that any of them can ever be induced to undo the work which they began in 1854. ["Never!" "Never!" and loud cheering.] I do not believe that the free arms and the free hearts of the great free Northwest can ever be used to turn the Government of this Nation over to the men who sought its destruction. ["Never!" "Never!"] In that faith I greet you. In that faith I leave you. In that faith I thank you profoundly for a reception which is proportioned to the grandeur of your empire and the warmth of your hearts. [Prolonged cheering.]

He was followed by the Hon. John F. Finerty, who spoke for an hour, and by the Hon. John B. Hawley, who also made an eloquent address. At the Plankinton House Mr. Blaine was called upon by a committee of representative Irish-Americans, and presented with an address.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

Mr. Blaine was driven from the Exposition Building to the Plankinton House, where he was called upon by a number of political organizations. A committee from the Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club called upon him and presented him with the following address:

Honorable Sir: Though we address you as members of the Milwaukee Irish-American Blaine and Logan Club, it is as American citizens purely we feel the highest honor in extending to you our hearty welcome to Milwaukee. Having no interests apart from all our fellow-citizens, and knowing no political policy not leading to American prosperity or governed by American traditions, we feel a special pride in greeting you who stand to-day the most prominent representative figure of American statesmanship as well as the most uncompromising exponent of American principles. We greet you, sir, as a statesman whose whole public life has been devoted to the development of American resources and the protection of American industries. We greet you also as the champion of human rights, and the unflinching defender of a free ballot in every State from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. With strong faith in the wisdom of protection to American industries, which alone can dignify American labor, with strong faith in the supremacy of free franchise over menace and brute force, we are proud to greet you, the unflinching champion of both, and to pledge to yourself and colleague our most vigorous support in this campaign, trusting that American principles and American traditions will be vindicated in our triumphant election.

M. J. Higgins, J. Hannan,
M. Carpenter, J. L. Flynn, M. D.,
D. E. Murphy, Jeremiah Quin,
Committee.

After the speeches and and other formal ceremonies, an informal reception took place, followed by a short ride about the city and the return of the visiting party to take the return train for Chicago.

The Wisconsin Reception Committee, consisting of United States Senator Sawyer, Gov. Rusk, Mayor Wallber, Chairman Taylor of the State Central Committee, Secretary Payne,

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, the Hon. Horace Rublee, Col. J. C. Spooner, A. J. Aikens, Edward Sanderson, President Baumgartner of the Board of Aldermen, and President Bechtner of the Board of School Commissioners, went down the road to meet Mr. Blaine and his party and return with them.

THE RETURN TO CHICAGO.

Mr. Blaine and his party returned to Chicago about 5:30. They were enthusiastically received at the Northwestern depot, and were escorted by the Young Republican Club, 3,000 strong, to the residence of Mr. Medill, where Mr. Blaine dined, and rested for a few hours.

The carriage bearing the Blaine party from Mr. Medill's residence reached the Pacific about 8:30. It stopped at the La Salle street entrance in order to avoid the jam. The foremost men acting as Mr. Blaine's escort were Gov. Hamilton, Messrs. Charles B. Farwell, Joseph Medill, John M. Smyth, Arthur Dixon and James P. Root. The party quietly ascended the back stairs, but not before some one had recognized Mr. Blaine and started a cheer that brought a rush to the stairway and gave notice of the arrival to those above. The German committee, intrusted with a formal address, pressed close behind, and behind them came the German Glee Club and a host of newspaper men.

A little after 9 o'clock the committee, headed by Messrs. Farwell, Abner Taylor, John M. Smyth, and E. R. Bliss escorted him through the long corridor, which was lined with people, who cheered him as he passed along to a room on the Clark street front, the windows of which open on the balcony. Gen. Logan had preceded him. As soon as the crowd on the street saw him they sent up cheer after cheer, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and kept up their shouting for several minutes.

When comparative quiet had been restored Gen. Logan said:

Citizens of Chicago: Allow me to introduce to you a man who is known wherever civilization is found—the Republican candidate for President of the United States, James G. Blaine.

Cheer after cheer was given, and it was fully five min-

utes before the mass of humanity could be quieted by the waving of Gen. Logan's hand.

Mr. Blaine said:

Chicago is great in all things. [Cheers.] She is especially great in her hospitalities and in her welcome. [Cheers.] I thank you from the bottom of my heart [cheers] for your cordial greeting, for your warm encouragement, for all that you have tendered me during my brief stay in your city, and for giving me such a welcome as will endure while memory lasts. [Cheers.] You offer only one embarrassment, and that is that the magnificence and magnitude of your numbers outreach the scope of the human voice [cheers], and I shall not attempt any further address [cries of "Go on," and cheers] but to repeat ["Go on"] my thanks and my gratitude, and to point you to that great contest of November 4th in which the State of Illinois [a voice: "We will roll up a majority for you," and cheers] is confidently looked to to take the same leading part she has always taken in contests where the fate of the Republican party is involved. [Great cheering.] Republican principles and Republican candidates are safe in your hands [cheers], and I feel that your enthusiasm and your earnestness will communicate itself to other States ["Hear, hear!"] which will follow in the grand way in which you lead. [Cheers.] It is too late for argument. The hour has arrived for action [a voice: "You are the man," and cheers], and I am sure that your action will be such as will encourage your Republican brethren throughout the length and breadth of the Union. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I thank you; good-night. [Great cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs and hats.]

GEN. LOGAN.

There were calls for Gen. Logan, and he came forward and took off his hat. The crowd yelled again. He said:

Gentlemen: There is not time for speaking here to-night. My friends, you see the procession [the line could be seen moving across Clark street, a quarter of a mile off] is now moving, and there will be no opportunity for speaking to this vast audience. It will be here in a few moments. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine then went from the south to the north end of the balcony, where more people got a view of him, and the cheering was renewed.

Gen. Logan was called for again, and he said:

It is impossible to address this vast audience. I would be glad to gratify you if it were possible for any voice to be heard. So you will have to take the will for the deed. I am gratified to see so many of you here to-night. [Cheers.]

GOV. HAMILTON.

There was such a dense mass of humanity in the streets that it was feared the procession could never get through it, and in order, if possible, to induce the people to scatter, everybody left the balcony. This, however, did not produce the desired effect, the crowd remaining in the street and shouting "Blaine," "Logan," and "Speech." After waiting half an hour Gov. Hamilton went out and said:

Gentlemen. Be quiet for a moment. There is a vast assemblage present here. You have seen all that can be seen of our distinguished Republican leaders—Blaine and Logan. [Cheers.] They are perfectly satisfied with your presence. Now you perhaps recognize who I am. [A voice: "Who are you?"] You are the people of the Commonwealth over which I have the honor to preside. I am Commander-in-Chief not only of this State but of the City of Chicago. Now, Republicans, I ask you in the interest of good order, of good citizenship, of quiet demeanor, to go away now and disperse, so that we may maintain the credit of the Republican party for entire good order in the City of Chicago. [Cheers.] I don't assume to have control over you, but I ask you in the name of the good order of the State and of the Republican party to go away and disperse, because it is impossible for people to move from this hotel.

Senator Logan arrived about 7:30, escorted by a large body of the Young Republican Club. He was accompanied by Mrs. Logan and Mrs. John M. Hamilton, and immediately retired to a private parlor. Austin's First Regiment Band of thirty pieces, which had arrived with the Young Republican Club, formed in the center of the rotunda about 8 o'clock and played several stirring marches and popular airs. The German Glee Club also contributed to the entertainment of the crowd with several well-rendered songs, which drew forth vociferous plaudits.

THE GERMAN ADDRESS.

As soon as Mr. Blaine reached the Grand Pacific evening, he was taken by the committee to a parlor where were assembled a committee of 100 German Republicans. He was introduced to them by the Hon. C. B. Farwell.

Prof. Kistler, on behalf of the committee, said:

Mr. Blaine: We are pleased to meet you. As men coming from the various walks of life and representing the German-American Repub-

licans of Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest, we extend to you a most cordial greeting. We are acquainted with your long and varied career as a public servant. Your course as a member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator, and member of the great and lamented Garfield's cabinet, and as the historian of those great National events that have rendered the name and fame of our country a household word among the great nations of the civilized world, commands most truly our utmost confidence and respect. During your long and honorable public service given to the country of our choice and adoption, you have been distinguished from all other men in public life as the typical American statesman—broad and liberal in your own views, seeking your country's highest and best interests, and never losing sight of those fundamental principles of the American Constitution which stand forth so prominently as the great bulwark of protection to every American citizen in his personal rights and his personal liberty. Being zealous of our own personal liberty in the country of our choice and adoption, and being fully identified with its great and varied interests—we hail you as the great leader and champion of our aspirations. [Applause.] Your earnest and persistent advocacy of protection to the great industries of our own loved land, now far dearer to us than the land of our fathers ; your broad statesmanship ; your love of personal liberty—all these inspire in us the belief that your administration of the National Government will be the beginning of a new era in our National growth and prosperity. [Applause.] You, sir, and our gallant Gen. John A. Logan, are the chosen leaders in this grand march of our National prosperity. You have our heartiest support. [Applause.] Please accept this our presence as an indorsement of your life, character and public services. [Applause.] In the name of the German-American Republicans of Chicago [applause] we bid you a most hearty welcome to the queen among the cities of the lakes. [Applause.]

MR. BLAINE'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

Professor and German-American Citizens of Chicago: Any tender of your friendship and confidence would have been welcome and grateful to my feelings. What must I then say of one that is at once so eloquent, so cordial, so entirely acceptable? What must I say of the—I might almost say—overdrawn picture of my own career in which you have been pleased to point to what I have faintly done in public life? I am not unaware in meeting you that there has been an effort made to prejudice me in the minds of the German-American citizens, but I never feared that it would prevail, because the one great distinction of the German blood is slowness in coming to a conclusion, thoroughness of investigation, perfect and entire justice of final judgment. [Applause.] I recognize the entire truthfulness of what you say of the devotion of German-Americans to the flag of the country and the nationality they

have assumed. I am not unacquainted with the German character. The State of which I am a native was in large part settled by Germans, and it has gained no small share of its vigor, of its sobriety, of its worth, of its great progress, of its high character from those and their descendants who came from the Fatherland in the earlier colonial days. Speaking, therefore, not merely from what you say to me, grateful as that is, but speaking from a knowledge long anterior to the Presidential campaign in which I am now a candidate, I can say of the Germans past and of the Germans present that between them and me, from boyhood to this hour, there has never existed anything but the most cordial relations, there never has existed anything but entire mutual confidence. [Applause.] In this great city, recognizing the vast influence you exert, and, radiating from this city, the influence you exert through the Union, I appreciate at its full measure—and its full measure is very great—the assurance which you have so eloquently given me this evening. [Applause.] I thank you for it with all my heart. [Applause.]

The committee then retired, and Mr. Blaine went to a parlor where there was a telegraph instrument, and spent about half an hour talking to his wife in Augusta, receiving telegrams, and in getting ready to view the procession.

The corridors became filled with a buzzing crowd, who waited for Mr. Blaine's passage to the Clark street balcony, from which he was to review the procession. Prof. Swing, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, the Rev. Frank Bristol, and several other ministers were prominent in the assemblage, which comprised many leading citizens and prominent local Republican politicians. The main parlors were filled with hotel guests, mostly women, and a large number of women were among those who filled the corridors. Two magnificent life-size oil portraits of Blaine and Logan were suspended at the south end of the main corridor on the parlor floor, to the right and left of the central entrance to the main parlors. While waiting for Mr. Blaine's reappearance, Fred Austin was hoisted out on the balcony, and played several popular airs on his cornet. The first solo was "Marching Thro' Georgia," and as the strains were caught by the enormous crowd below, those above had the pleasure of hearing the ever-popular song rendered by a chorus infinitely greater than Thomas ever dreamed of. Gazing over the balcony one could only see

a vast ocean of faces and hats extending right and left as far as the eye could reach, and when a cheer arose it seemed as though the earth quivered with the sound.

Mr. Blaine remained in his private room about twenty minutes, and was joined there by Gen. Logan and one or two others who had not been present on his arrival. About 9.15 the crowds on the parlor floors were at last rewarded with a sight of Mr. Blaine. First came Mr. Drake and several Deputy Sheriffs clearing a passage, then came Blaine and Logan side by side, followed by the personal friends of both and a hustling crowd of enthusiastic admirers. The party entered Parlor 45, from the balcony of which Mr. Blaine viewed the procession.

THE SCENE.

The Grand Pacific proved to have been well chosen for the purposes of review, inasmuch as such excellent opportunities were afforded for the accommodation of the extraordinary assemblage of persons not connected with the procession. It was generally understood that Mr. Blaine would speak, and this seemed to be the incentive which prompted one of the greatest jams, if not the greatest, ever seen in any American city. It was "a man to every square foot," as a bystander on one of the balconies expressed it, as he looked down upon what seemed to be a vast system of streets solidly paved with human heads. With every little movement on the balcony above the Clark street entrance to the Grand Pacific, where Mr. Blaine would appear, the aspect changed and it became a pavement of faces. The effect under the glaring rays of the brilliant electric lights modified by Greek fires, sky rockets and Roman candles, can scarcely be imagined. In such a light even the expressions of the faces were visible at a distance, and it was like looking at an immense piece of canvas on which the greatest work of the greatest of all artists had been exhausted in the one

effort to depict such emotions as hope, courage, enthusiasm, joy, admiration, fidelity and resolution. The number of these faces stretching far beyond the range of vision on either hand, when viewed either from the west balcony of the Government Building, or the east balcony of the hotel, may be fairly estimated at 50,000. Clark street, from Madison to Van Buren, the distance of four blocks, was almost solidly packed from wall to wall. Adams and Jackson streets were in a similar condition for nearly a block either way at the intersections of Clark street, from both of which places a view of the hotel balcony could be obtained. A jam so suffocating and painful as to cause frequent outcry, extended from the north side of Adams street along Clark to the south side of Jackson. On Clark street, opposite the Grand Pacific, the crowd not only filled the street, but blockaded the yards and terraces of the Government Building. All the windows and balconies in the upper stories of the same building were filled, and so were those in the Grand Pacific Hotel and adjoining buildings. It was a good-humored and well-behaved crowd. Otherwise, as the masses swayed back and forth, many would have been crushed. Such movements were invariably followed by numerous cries of pain freely intermingled with clear, shrill screams of women, a reaction of the mass, and the escape of the injured.

The city went wild with enthusiasm and, mingled with the martial music of the bands, the night air was filled with cheers for Blaine and Logan, in which the thousands in line of march and the other thousands along the streets joined, with a hearty good will.

It was a mighty outpouring of the people, a magnificent and unequaled demonstration on behalf of the Republican candidates and Republican principles. At the lowest estimate, the long column which for two hours pursued its way through, contained from 25,000 to 35,000 men.

Streams of stars, showers of sparks, flutter and flaunting

of flags, rumble and rattle of drums, shouts and cheers and wild exuberant uproar from packed pavements to housetops black with people, that was the great Blaine procession of Chicago. Fire overhead bursting in rockets and in the glory of colored lights; rivers of flame beneath stirred to a rythmic motion, and ever rolling on, as if the riches of the exhaustless firmament were poured in splendor down the broad avenues and brilliant streets of the Imperial City of the West. Long lines of lanterns festooned mile after mile of architectural beauty; colored bonfires blazed from every roof; from tier upon tier of windows, men and women leaned forth; while the waving of handkerchiefs kept tune to the rise and fall of tumultuous cheers.

Rome, in her days of golden grandeur, saw no scene like the one beheld that night in the new Rome of the New World, not when the chariots of her conquering Generals, drawn through triumphal arches by the slaves of continents, rolled—

> Through the bellowing forum
> And 'round the Sacred Grove
> Up to the everlasting heights
> Of Capitolian Jove!

Here were no slaves, but the slave-freers of a nation; here was no tribute to tyrants, but the grand expression of a mighty people's will; here was no celebration of conquest, but a rejoicing in the fruits of universal liberty. Behind the magnificence of the demonstration lay years of endeavor in the cause of freedom, and the inspiration of the occasion was the people's determined will to preserve by ballot the rights that were won by battle.

It was but just that the foremost representative of the Republican party should receive from the State that furnished its quota without a draft in the dark days of the Nation the most magnificent greeting that men can give to man.

The memory of that spectacle will live in Chicago's history; its significance will make history for the Republic.

Hour after hour passed, and still the hundreds and thousands marched on; still the enthusiasm of vast multitudes surged about the moving ranks; still one chorus of rejoicing rose in deepening volume through the gloom of night.

From a high window one might look as far as the eye could reach upon uniformed citizens in regiments of peace, Numberless bands played National airs, and when the excitement reached a climax thousands of torches were swung in circles of flame until the vision was dazzled by the glittering confusion and the ears were stunned by the uproar and the din. Some clubs bore red lights; others lanterns of every shade, and through the glare shone the favorite colors of the costumes—the National "Red, White and Blue." Every place within 300 miles of Chicago seemed to be represented. The marchers came as they came in bygone years when duty called them—from quiet country farms, from the villages that dot the prairies, from the city's shops and marts, from factories, and offices, and stores—men, not only of American birth, but thousands who had sought a refuge from foreign tyranny in the only land that lives to-day "without a master and without a slave." none would question the loyalty of the Germans to the party that they clung to through the days of peril. In the same line they bore that party's banners with the hosts who left the treason-darkened standard of Democracy. There were the supporters of the gallant Congressman of the Second District (Finerty) taking the place that rightfully belongs to the men whose fathers fought for the principles of liberty in every country beneath the sun. The Irish-Americans were a legion alone. They were greeted with the wildest demonstrations, and the name of their leader in the present fight was cheered on every street.

The watchword of the night, the expression of every mouth, sung, shouted and yelled, was "James G. Blaine." It was cried from window and balcony; it was echoed from street to street; it was sung to the music of the drums; it rose and fell in one great chorus—"James G. Blaine."

Among those who made that pageant were men who marched with the precision of drilled veterans. Veterans

indeed they were, for the rhythm of the march they learned upon the battlefield. Other bands who stepped briskly and joyously forward, but whose ranks were uneven, were the young men of the party, its hope and strength now as their fathers were a quarter of a century ago. Every educational institution seemed to be represented; the trades and the professions marched side by side in unity of purpose and in brotherhood of sympathy. To have been a member of that procession will be, in after years, a cause of pride to every one who will look back over the years of achievement inaugurated in Chicago by the nomination of Lincoln, and the era of peaceful progress inaugurated in the same great city by the nomination of Blaine.

It was hardly midnight before the parade had passed. To look back upon it is to remember a mighty enthusiasm expressed with all the symbols of rejoicing, the endless ranks, the whirling lights, the bursting of rockets, the music, and the cheers. To analyze its motive is to read the history of the young Republic.

The Chicago Reception Committee, most of whose members were on hand, was as follows:

John M. Smyth,	H. Jackson,	C. B. Farwell,
E. R. Brainard,	Arthur Dixon,	Rev. C. G. Trusdell,
C. H. Plautz,	E. H. Revell,	Abner Taylor,
George Schneider,	George H. Harlow,	Edson Keith,
Samuel B. Raymond,	Rev. Frank Bristol,	C. F. Lynn,
A. G. Burley,	Charles Catlin,	W. H. King,
Alexander White,	John R. Bensley,	Miles Kehoe,
John A. Jameson,	Theodore Schultz,	Otto Tallen,
P. Bird Price,	George M. Pullman,	N. K. Fairbank,
H. C. Durand,	James P. Root,	Louis Hutt,
E. R. Bliss,	William Penn Nixon,	J. V. Farwell,
E. A. Blodgett,	E. G. Keith,	Monroe Heath,
John Crerar,	D. B. Fisk,	J. McGregor Adams
Henry Wilson,	B. McDevitt,	J. C. Dore,
Galusha Anderson,	John Wentworth,	Joseph Stockton,
C. B. Holmes,	A. L. Morrison,	H. N. Higinbotham
J. K. Dow,	John Hoffman,	J. K. Edsall,
William Vocke,	Sidney Smith,	A. F. Stevenson,

R. W. English,
Jesse Spalding,
Kirk Hawes,
Isaiah Laing,
J. T. Foster,
Henry W. Leman,
Frank Gilbert,

William E. Mason,
William N. Campbell,
F. H. Herring,
H. H. Thomas,
W. J. Campbell,
William Rawleigh,
A. A. Carpenter,
Henry J. Willing,
L. H. Bisbee,
Frank Shubert,
C. R. Corbin,
Charles H. Crawford,
Calvin De Wolf,
Jacob Gross,
E. M. Teal,
George W. Felton,
Burton C. Cook,
John O'Neil,
Henry Spears, Jr.,
H. B. Brayton,
William H. Harper,
J. Russell Jones,
C. W. Woodman,
W. H. Rand,
Alex. Turney,
S. C. Mixer,
C. R. Cummings,
C. M. Henderson,
I. P. Rivers,
J. S. Rumsey,
R. D. Fowler,
H. B. Hurd,
N. Wingate,
Edward D. Coats,
C. L. Rising,
Morris Selz,
Theo. Weiderhold,
Edward F. Cragin,

Chris Tegtmeyer,
John B. Drake,
J. Young Scammon,
M. A. Farwell,
E. A. Sittig,
S. D. Foss,
R. W. Dunham,

Daniel A. Jones,
C. W. Needham,
A. H. Stone,
L. C. Collins,
John Hickey,
A. B. Cook,
Willard Woodard,
J. H. Clough,
Peter Shillo,
L. L. Coburn,
Hempstead Washburne
John T. Chumasero,
Otto Peltzer,
R. S. Critchell,
Herman Benze,
Thomas F. Withrow,
Martin Beem,
Edward S. Taylor,
E. B. Baldwin,
James B. Lenk,
W. H. Bolton,
J. H. Gilbert,
George Sidwell,
John W. Pope,
Herman De Vry,
George M. Bogue,
C. N. Matteson,
George W. Smith,
E. Nelson Blake,
J. C. Scoville,
J. J. Knickerbocker,
C. A. Burkhardt,
Elliott Anthony,
George Struckman,
Irus Coy,
F. J. Filbert,
P. McGrath,
William Baker,

C. L. Easton,
W. W. Farwell,
J. Irving Pearce,
C. W. Andrews, Jr.,
Joseph E. Gary,
George E. Adams.
Joshua Knickerbocker,

George R. Davis,
George Laing,
Charles Randolph,
R. L. Underwood,
Eugene Cary,
Philip Maas,
Dr. P. H. Cronin,
G. W. Krohl,
J. S. Curtis,
John McIntosh,
Andrew Shuman,
Henry Best,
C. H. Case,
J. A. Sexton,
John L. Beveridge,
E. R. Brainard,
Louis Kistler,
William H. Bradley
George Bass,
J. Blackburn Jones
Philip Knopf,
John B. Hawley,
E. J. Whitehead,
G. W. Crouch,
Norman Williams,
W. K. Sullivan,
Henry Baker,
Robert T. Sill,
P. D. Armour,
Julius White,
John Beilfeldt,
J. W. E. Thomas,
R. S. Williamson,
Wm. S. Grimes, Sr.,
R. M. Hatfield,
George Spencer,
Henry L. Hertz,
J. R. Laing,

Samuel Wright,
George L. Ford,
J. L. High,
F. A. Herring,
L. W. Perce,
J. K. Botsford,
Ed. F. Lalk,
John H. Clough,
Henry W. King,
J. R. Carlus,
John Farren,
J. J. McGrath,
George Driggs,
Charles E. Moore,
S. W. Adams,
E. P. Morris,
R. G. Gill,
Luke Hitchcock,
James Walker,
John McClain,
J. D. Harvey,
H. Shannon.
W. A. Jenkins,
Henry Biedler,
W. H. Gleason,
Thomas E. Hill,
E. W. Henricks,
Frank Squires,
A. W. Allyn,
Geo. S. Cook,
James Soper,
T. B. Boyd,
Walter M. Powell,
Homer Thomas,
Thomas Chalmers,
Dr. Baxter,
A. J. Snell,
L. L. Bond,
J. H. Pearson,
Frank Sinclair,
S. M. Moore,
A. J. Sprague,
E. G. Clark,
J. L. Brennan,
William S. Frost,
Bishop S. Fallows,
John L. Thompson,
Marvin Hughitt,
John S. Mullen,
A. M. Pence,
Alex. H. Revell,
John N. Jewett,
Grant Goodrich,
C. C. Kohlsaat,
J. E. Lewis,
Louis Keefer,
J. P. Robb,
H. H. Parker,
Justus Weber,
R. T. Crane,
J. R. Mann,
George B. Swift,
John B. Sherman,
G. W. Stanford,
George K. Edwards,
L. M. Smith,
J. F. Smith,
E. B. Washburne,
R. D. Laing,
Canute Matson,
Dr. Holmes,
William J. Campbell,
George Benz,
George C. Klehm,
Henry Mitchell,
R. W. Mackey,
W. A. Fuller,
Francis Beidler,
Rev. Dr. Thomas,
Rev. Dr. Goodwin,
J. P. Floyd,
Chas. J. Stromberg,
J. K. Harmon,
John H. Bradshaw,
Wm. H. Curd,
J. R. Wheeler,
Dr. R. B. Treat,
R. E. Jenkins,
Franz Amberg,
William C. Phillips,
B. A. Eckhardt,
W. C. Kinney,
O. H. Harlin,
D. S. Nickerson,
J. B. Jeffery,
John Stewart,
Frank B. Knight,
Josiah Little,
E. F. C. Klokke,
James Dixon,
J. E. White,
Myer Bloom,
James Quirk,
H. V. Freeman,
John Carlisle,
George T. Williams
H. L. Thompson,
H. C. Robinson,
John Hitt,
H. J. Thompson,
Gen. Stobbs,
George W. Linn,
Seth F. Hanchett,
E. Ingalls,
Charles H. Dalton,
A. J. Stone,
Samuel Faulkner,
G. Stewart,
Thomas Eckhardt,
David Kelly,
J. W. Garrett,
G. F. Morgan,
Dr. A. E. Kittredge,
Robt. B. Kennedy,
Wm. Chalmers,
Dr. Freeman,
T. W. French,
J. M. W. Jones,
J. D. McClean,
E. S. Bond,
David McGowan,
L. C. Kinston,
Philip Wadsworth,
George E. White,
O. S. A. Sprague,
George C. Walker,
William Dickenson
C. J. Singer,

W. E. Strong,
Sidney Kent,
G. F. Swift,
Henry Smith,
W. C. Eames,
John A. Tyrrell,
E. C. Delano,
George T. Burroughs,
C. B. Carter,
M. E. Cole,
H. L. Thompson,
A. N. Waterman,
George Ralph,
Ira Tomblin,
Henry Decker,
Joseph Kopp,
J. T. Rawleigh,
J. K. Lake,
H. C. Senne,
E. M. Minegan,
Leonard Swett,
E. Olson,
Thomas Lynch,
C. D. Peacock,
George W. Sheldon,
William P. Rend,
Jacob Butler,
David Bradley,
Walter Shoemaker,
E. H. Gammon,
S. D. Kimbark,
A. P. Johnson,
E. P. Broughton,
H. S. Burkhardt,
Charles Tobey,
C. C. Thompson,
Joseph Everett,
Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett,
Joseph Kohn,
W. E. Strong,
Max Weineman,
Richard Powers,
Morris Rosenbaum,
P. T. Barry,
George Scott,
Ira W. Buel,

James Barrell,
Judge Gardner,
P. A. Hull,
John F. Newell,
D. L. Shorey,
E. D. Swain,
A. Hilliard,
Wesley Dempster,
J. Frank Lawrence,
D. B. Gardner,
C. H. Case,
James Frape,
W. J. Pope,
James A. Hair,
J. S. Hawley,
F. A. Riddle,
A. G. Lane,
J. P. Rumsey,
O. L. Mann,
George Sherwood,
C. W. Neeham,
J. F. Scanlan,
W. W. Boyington,
D. B. Scully,
M. C. Quinn,
W. B. Hall,
J. Harley Bradley,
John Spry,
William Deering,
E. W. Blatchford,
D. V. Purington,
John L. Campbell,
J. I. Case,
Robert Forsyth,
J. H. Coyne,
C. L. Wellington,
Albert Alling,
Martin Barber,
J. M. Singer,
Jacob Rosenberg,
David Swing,
Morris Einstein,
F. F. Spencer,
W. Kaufmann,
William Hally,
P. D. Armour,

Charles A. North,
J. L. Woodward,
O. E. Eames,
B. Van Buren,
E. D. Morse,
J. D. Fulton,
H. H. Rice,
S. M. Randolph,
Marshall Carter,
D. C. Brady,
M. M. Gernhardt,
M. C. Dean,
J. Russell Jones,
Mason B. Loomis,
John Roher,
Chris Mamer,
W. S. Scribner,
W. R. Manierre,
Theo. Stimming,
F. W. Palmer,
Nicholas Murphy,
B. Quirk,
Peter Schuttler,
Carlisle Mason,
John Wibeck,
William McGregor
W. M. Pond,
G. W. Chamberlin,
N. S. Bouton,
A. W. Kingsland,
O. S. Lyford,
D. C. Bradley,
John M. Thatcher,
J. G. Brown,
Thomas Carson,
Rev. Mr. Sloan,
Levi Rosenfeldt,
E. R. Swayne,
Charles Partridge,
Dan'l Gleason,
Joseph Austrian,
J. C. Bahart,
W. F. Studebaker,
W. C. Willing,
Jacob Beidler,
Abraham Kuh,

A. A. Ogden,	C. J Lindstrom,	N. Matson,
Edward Fleischer,	H. B. Cragin,	Max H. Mayers,
W. R. Linn,	P. Goldschmidt,	B. P. Moulton,
L. Lochenstein,	C. W. Wheeler,	W. H. Woolf,
G. G. Moore,	Coarles Kosminski,	N. K. Fairbank,
Leopold Mayer,	Benjamin Lindam,	Jacob Metzler,
John A. Hamlin,	Simon Mandel,	James S. Kirk.

FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

At five minutes after 11 o'clock, when hardly half of the procession had gone by, Mr. Blaine was obliged to leave the Grand Pacific to catch his train. Bidding Gen. Logan and the others good-by, he was escorted by Mr. Farwell, Col. Taylor and John M. Smyth, along the corridor, which was still full of people, to the waiting-room on the first floor, where three cheers were given by those following, and thence to a carriage in waiting at the Jackson street entrance. There were several thousand people there at the time, and, as he was driven off down Pacific avenue toward the depot, they gave him three more cheers. Accompanied by his two sons and Mr. John M. Smyth, he was driven to the Lake Shore depot, where his special car had been attached to the regular train for the East. Col. Abner Taylor, E. R. Bliss, and a few other prominent Republicans followed the party to the depot, and a sort of informal reception was held in the car. The news that Mr. Blaine was to leave over the Lake Shore Road had reached the throng about the Pacific, and about the time that he arrived at the depot a crowd began to congregate there. It swelled rapidly, and the special car was soon surrounded by an immense gathering of people, while others were strung along the main platform by which the train was to pass. Mr. Blaine could be seen through the windows of the car chatting and laughing with the men gathered about him, and it was not long before the curious outsiders began climbing upon the car platform and making vain efforts to

get inside. Finally the crowd began to call loudly "Blaine," "Blaine," "Let him come out just for a minute." "We must see him." This was kept up ten or fifteen minutes. At 11.30, just as the train was leaving, Mr. Blaine stepped out on the rear platform of his car, and was greeted with tremendous cheering, which was continued until the train was lost in the darkness. He doffed his hat and waved his handkerchief to the crowd as long as they could see him. It was not expected that many stops would be made by the train till Cleveland was reached.

BACK IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Blaine's journey to New York from Chicago was, comparatively speaking, without incident. He reached Jamestown Sunday evening. Ex-Gov. Fenton introduced Mr. Blaine to the people of that place the following morning. In the course of his remarks he reminded the people that some years ago he had predicted the nomination of Blaine, and had made a mistake only as to the year. [Applause, laughter, and cheers.] When the cheering with which Blaine was received had subsided he said:

Citizens of Chautauqua County: Though it has been my fortune in each of my visits to Jamestown to encounter a storm, I left before, as I leave now, with the absolute assurance that you are not dry-weather Republicans [cheers], and that you can stand a storm. ["We can!" "We can!" and cheers.] The National contest draws to a close, and, while I do not propose to detain you with a speech, I state consecutively, and as I may, three or four propositions. In the first place, the great closing issue is, whether we shall continue the policy of protection or break down and resort to free trade. Keep protection—keep it if you want protection continued. My next proposition is that you should entrust that work to the Republican party, which has been persistently and consistently in favor of that policy, and not to the Democratic party, which has been consistently and persistently in favor of free trade. [Cheers.] And my third proposition is that the Democratic party seeks now, as it has sought ever since the war, to capture the National Government by uniting Electoral votes in the North with the solid South, and New York is one of the States in which efforts are to be made. New York is asked to turn her back upon all the great memories and the great record of her own history, and unite with the South. Never! I know that you will not do it. For the contest in behalf of a protective tariff and the contest against giving the South, with its free-trade theories, the control of this Government—I believe you are ready. ["Yes!" "Yes!"] Have you confidence in your ability to triumph? ["Yes!" "Yes!" and cheers.] Do you fully realize your responsibility? ["We do!" Cheers.] Is your courage equal to your responsibility and your confidence? ["Yes!" "Yes!" and great

cheers.] Then you have nothing to say. [General cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] Gentlemen, Western New York has the result of the National contest largely in its keeping, and it is upon the loyalty, the courage, the determination, and the number of the Republicans of Western New York that the whole North relies to-day, feeling confident that, as in past contests you held aloft the banner of the Union, you will do the same now in a crisis not less grave than those in which you have always acted so patriotically and so firmly. [Great cheering.]

At Randolph, a small station, there was a considerable gathering. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words in acknowledgment of the reception given him, and Senator Miller spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign.

October 27, at Salamanca Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

The American people never settled but one great question in a single Presidential election. There may be other issues, but there is always one that leads and in the end absorbs popular attention. The issue in 1884 is the question of a protective tariff on the one side against free trade on the other. Some Republicans in the State of New York have left us because they are free-traders. They have acted wisely. [Laughter.] If they want free trade the proper thing for them to do is to join the Democratic party; but for those who want the protective tariff continued, the proper thing for them is to adhere to the Republican party. [Cheers.] Any man who has decided convictions on that question should remain and abide with the Republican party. On the other hand, any man who has decided views in favor of free trade will better carry out those views by joining the Democratic party. I want to be be very frank with you, and I want to be especially frank with gentlemen who think other questions are to be settled this year. There is no real issue but the question of protection and that other one which connects itself with it and becomes a part of it. Because the opponents of the protective tariff, if they have any hopes of prevailing, hope to do it by solidifying the vote of the South and asking the men of Indiana and the men of New York to join them. [Voices: "We won't do it."] The question therefore is whether you are ready to take New York out of the great cordon of States that were loyal during the war and tie her to the solid South, in order that free trade may triumph over protection. [Cries of "Good!" and "Never!" "Never!"] I could not by multiplying words make the issue any plainer than that. I believe, when I look into your faces, that I leave that issue in safe hands. ["You do!" and cheers.] I believe that Western New York will show that she is not to be diverted by any side issue ["No!" "No!"], especially by questions which can not be settled this year and which will only tend to unsettle other questions of great and transcendent importance. [Great cheering.]

At Angelica Mr. Blaine left the train, and, in company with ex-Senator Platt, was driven through the village to a covered stand, around which was a meeting of several thousand people. A. N. Coley introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with loud and long-continued cheering. Mr. Blaine began his speech by saying:

"As Alleghany County has strong claims to be regarded as the birthplace of the Republican party, therefore the Republicans of that county were especially bound to stand by the party in the pending contest." Then, after remarking that the issues of the campaign had narrowed down to the one question of "protection vs. free trade," he called the attention of the farmers present to the fact that in New York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Indiana, and other States the value of land had increased in proportion to the development of manufacturing industries. This, he said, resulted from the creation of a home market, so that the price of the product of the farm went into the farmer's pocket instead of being eaten up in cost of transportation, as was necessarily the case where, because of lack of demand at home, the farmer had to depend on distant markets. Therefore, as the development of manufactures in a new country depended upon a protective tariff, it was clear no man in the community was more interested than the farmer in maintaining a protective policy. "I remember the time," said Mr. Blaine, "when Gov. Ritner of my native State was laughed at by the Democrats because he predicted that the day would come when the farmers in the rich valleys of Pennsylvania would be unable to supply breadstuffs and provisions for the miners in her mountains and the operatives in her factories in her factories, yet the state of things he then predicted has been history for many years, and the same is true of New York; and in both States it has resulted from the beneficent operation of the protective tariff."

At Elmira Mr. Blaine, in company with ex-Senator Platt and other gentlemen, was driven to the house of Mr. J. D. F. Slee, whose guest he was. After supper he came down to the stand facing the public park. The park and adjacent streets were crowded. When Mr. Blaine appeared he was received with tumultuous cheers. He had come to the stand to review the torchlight procession, but the people demanded a speech, and in response he again spoke of the relation between the "Solid South" and the tariff question. In the course of his remarks Mr. Blaine said:

The approaching election in the South will exhibit an extraordinary spectacle for a Republic to witness. The colored voters of the Southern States number almost a million. They are a very large element in every

one of the eleven States of the late Confederacy, and in four of them—South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—they constitute an absolute majority of the people. They are with practical unanimity supporters of the Republican party, yet so entirely is their freedom of suffrage destroyed that no one expects those States or any one of them to be carried by the Republican party, and this despite the fact that the colored majority is sustained by a not inconsiderable percentage of white votes in each of these States named. It is not to be forgotten in this connection that by the last census the Southern States acquired thirty-seven Electoral votes for President and Vice-President by reason of the colored population, and I submit that it is rather galling to Northern feelings and Northern pride that those thirty-seven votes, apportioned to the South by reason of her colored population, should be absolutely controlled by the white people, and that the negro, notwithstanding his vast numerical strength, should be left unrepresented in the Electoral College. ["That's so," and cheers.] It needs no demonstration to show how greatly this increases the political power of the Southern white man as against the power of the Northern white man, and how a soldier of the late Confederate army living at the South is thus enabled to wield a far more potential influence in shaping the administration of the National Government than a Union soldier in the North. [Sensation.] The proposition of the Democratic party of the Nation is to have New York join this alliance, and, taking advantage of this wholesale crime against free suffrage in the South, to seize the Government of the United States by a gross violation of the plainest rights of citizenship. ["Never!" "They can't do it!" "They'll get left!"] A crime against the suffrage is a crime against the Republic. [Great cheering.] If we aid them in depriving one man of his vote to-day, we may be deprived of our own votes to-morrow. There is no safety for any man's civil rights unless respect be paid the civil rights of all. [Renewed cheering.] I never can believe that the voice of New York will be pronounced in favor of so gross a perversion of constitutional guarantees, so ruthless a violation of personal rights, as Southern elections have come to be. ["Never!"] It is startling to reflect that by an election thus carried the great domestic policies of the country may be overturned, that financial and industrial systems may be destroyed, and that by the robbery of the colored vote of Electors whom their votes would choose, an absolute revolution may be wrought in the administration of the Government. ["That's so!" and cheers.] The accomplishment of the scheme of Democratic party would be the most palpable and offensive installation of minority over majority ever attempted, and it can be achieved by a crime in which I believe New York can never be made to participate." ["Never!" "Never!" and great cheers.]

A PLEASANT EPISODE OF THE DAY'S EXPERIENCES.

Shortly after the Blaine train left Jamestown in the morning Mayor Parsons of Rochester approached Mr. Blaine,

bearing a uniform of Company F, First Regiment Boys in Blue of Rochester, and informed Mr. Blaine he was the bearer of a letter from a committee of ladies residing in the Third Ward of Rochester. "You will," said the Mayor, "doubtless remember—for people say you always remember everything—that when in our city a few weeks ago you signed your name to the roster of Company F, Boys in Blue. That act made you a member of that organization, and as you are the only non-uniformed member of that company, I am delegated to present to you a suit similar to that worn by your comrades in Rochester."

The letter is as follows:

THE HON. JAMES G. BLAINE—*Dear Sir:* The Republican ladies of the Third Ward, Rochester, in presenting uniforms to Company F, First Regiment Boys in Blue, of this city, find that your name is signed to the roll of that company. They therefore take great pleasure in offering to you, the only remaining non-uniformed member, the accompanying uniform, feeling that your acceptance of the same will be a favor, not only to them, but to the company, whose appreciation of your former kind attention is shown in their campaign.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor: I remember very vividly the pleasant incident which you recall to my mind, and am highly gratified by the interest which it has excited among the Boys in Blue of your beautiful city, and I am pleased to have been called an honorary member of their organization, and the fact that they have complimented me with the uniform which distinguished their body I regard as an especial honor. I shall carry it home with me as one of the most pleasing souvenirs of my long tour, with which I shall associate Rochester, both at my going and coming. I wish you would communicate personally to the gentlemen who have so signally marked their partiality for me my full appreciation of their act, and include especially in my thanks the ladies who have lent their gracious and skillful aid. The honor represents three of the most potential influences in the Republican campaign of 1884: The strength which comes from the soldiers and from the young men, and the sympathy expressed in so large a degree by the ladies of the country. The soldiers and the young men give their voice and the work; the ladies their countenance and encouragement, which carries with it a powerful, widespread influence. Please bear back with you the assurance of my grateful appreciation of the kindness of those whom you represent on this occasion, as well as my pleasant memory of the great and enthusiastic reception with which the people honored me on the occasion of my last visit to Rochester.

At Hornellsville there was a very large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Blaine discussed at some length the relations of the Southern question to the tariff and protection, substantially in the same vein as his speech at Elmira in the evening. At Canestoe, Addison, and Corning brief stops were made, and at each place Blaine spoke very briefly in acknowledgment of the reception given him. At Corning there was a very large crowd.

Mr. Blaine also spoke this day at Olean, Corning, Addison, and other points.

Mr. Blaine started out in a rain storm Oct. 28 from Elmira. There was a larger crowd at the station than Mr. Blaine has often had upon fair days. His entire day has been filled with incidents of the marked devotion of the Republicans and the cause of the party.

At Owego the severe shower had moderated and changed to fine, driving rain. This is the home of ex-Senator Platt. Here the crowd was as great as might reasonably have been expected upon a pleasant day. There were four thousand people packed as closely together as possible. Mr. Platt, who was only just from a sick bed, stood out in the rain and made quite an elaborate speech in introducing Mr. Blaine. The latter was not to be outdone by the crowd. He, too, stood in the rain without an umbrella, with his two hands buried deep in the pockets of his heavy blue overcoat.

Mr. Blaine stepped out on a flat-car decorated for the occasion, and was received in the usual enthusiastic manner. Ex-Senator T. C. Platt introduced him. Mr. Blaine said:

> Nothing has caused me more regret than that I passed through Southern New York in a rain storm. ["We can stand the rain."] I wanted to meet the people without causing discomfort to them, yet nothing has impressed me more than the fact that from the time I entered the State at Jamestown to this hour the rain has not sufficed to quench or abate the enthusiasm of the Republican masses. [Great cheering.] As I said yesterday at Jamestown, it shows that we are not a dry weather party. [Renewed cheering.]

Mr. Blaine spoke of the great growth in wealth of the State of New York from $1,800,000,000 in 1860 to $6,300,000,000 in 1880, an increase much greater, relatively, than

the increase in population, and saying that no intelligent man, Democrat or Republican, would deny that it was due in a large degree to the influence of the protective tariff.

At Binghamton the crowd and enthusiasm were both immense on the arrival of the Blaine train. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

I am sure that no man who loves the American Union can ever visit the city of Binghamton without an honorable remembrance of Daniel S. Dickinson [cheers], and no man who was contemporary with the great civil struggle which involved the fate of American nationality can ever forget the strength, encouragement, and enthusiasm which he brought to the loyal cause when he forsook his party for his country. [Loud cheering.] Not precisely in the same phase, but involving like issues, is the contest in which we are engaged to-day. For as we then confronted the South arrayed in war against the Union, so we confront it now in an attempt by a great combination to seize the Government of the United States and control it by the same men who rebelled against it. The reason I refer to that here and now is that that combination will be absolutely ineffective unless aided by the vote of New York, and I am sure that the County of Broome and Valley of the Susquehanna will enter an indignant protest against the Empire State being taken out of the great cordon of free States, always loyal to the Union, to be joined with the States of the solidified South. ["You are right," and cheers.] This is not a mere question of sentiment. It is not a mere question of patriotism. It is also a question of material interest. The triumph of the South in this contest would mean the triumph of free trade and the destruction of the protective system. In the whole history of that marvelous prosperity which has made New York the most populous and the most wealthy State in the Union, you have never made any progress comparable to that which you have made since 1861. When Buchanan, the last Democratic President, went out of office the wealth of New York was $1,800,000,000 as shown by the National census. Twenty years later, under a continuous protective tariff, the enactment of which was the first work of the Republican party after it gained power, your progress was so rapid that your wealth had advanced from $1,800,000,000 to $6,300,000,000, as shown by the census of 1880. [Cheers.] No such progress was ever made before in the history of human government. And there is not an intelligent man of any party who does not know that that progress was in large measure due to the influence of the protective tariff. [Renewed cheers.] Is New York ready to give it up? ["No! no!"] Is New York ready to join the solid South for free trade? ["Never!"] Is New York ready to stand by the Republican party and protective tariff? ["Yes! yes!"] And I see that you realize your responsibility and need no stimulus from words of mine.

At Deposit Mr. Blaine said:

There is no intelligent Democrat who will not tell you behind the door that the most potent agent in producing this marvelous prosperity has been the protective tariff. Now, I ask that intelligent Democrat to come out from behind the door on to the front steps and vote the Republican ticket, because in that way, and in that way alone, can he aid in maintaining the protective system. [Great cheers.]

At Port Jervis Mr. Blaine addressed a large crowd here as follows:

This town is a center of railway industry, and I want to call the attention of the railway men who do me the honor to listen to me to the fact that when the Republican party came into power in the Nation there were not 30,000 miles of railway in the country. That was twenty-three years ago. There are now nearly 120,000 miles, and the railway industry—not merely the capital employed in the running of trains, but the general employment of men—has increased in even larger proportion than the fourfold ratio of the mileage of the roads. Is there any man here who doubts that that outgrowth of the railway system of the country is simply the accurate measure of the growth of the industries of the country—industries whose growth was stimulated by the protective tariff? I see before me men engaged in various avocations, some of you in the railway business, some of you in manufactures, and some of you in farming, but there is not one of you whose prosperity is not affected, not one whose fireside is not reached by the influence of the protective tariff. Men speak of the city of New York as interested in free trade because it is a great commercial metropolis. Why, there are five men—I do not know but I might safely say there are ten men—in the city of New York whose bread depends ultimately upon a protective tariff to every one who depends upon free trade. We are in the habit of speaking of the commercial cities as though they had interests antagonistic to the protective system, but New York never had so vast a commerce as she has had since the protective tariff has been in full operation, and since Lincoln was inaugurated the exports from New York have more than doubled all that she had exported from the time when the first Dutchman set foot on Manhattan Island down to 1861. [Prolonged cheering.] I certainly would not advocate the protective system if it injured any of the great interests of the country; but the fact is that there never was a time when agriculture, manufactures and commerce went forward so rapidly or with so great results in any Nation as in the United States during the last twenty-three years under the operation of the protective tariff. [Cheers.]

October 28th. At Middletown, Mr. Blaine, in the course of his remarks, said:

I have just returned from a long tour through the great, prosperous States of the West—of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin—

and everywhere I found the Republican party united, strong, and confident. I hope that that is its condition in New York. If you have had any differences in your own ranks, if there have been any little dissensions, I trust that you will forget them, and that there will be but one Republican party in the State of New York. I trust that there will be no longer "Half-Breeds" or "Stalwarts," but only Republicans; that we shall tolerate no jealousies or heart-burnings within our ranks, but that, ignoring the differences of the past, we shall all unite in common and honorable combat against the common enemy, not only of our party, but, as we believe, of the prosperity of the country. [Cheers.]

At Paterson there was an immense multitude awaiting the arrival of the train—certainly not less than 40,000 persons. They had banners, and cannon, and fireworks, and when Mr. Blaine appeared they cheered and yelled so vociferously and set off their fireworks so continuously that it seemed idle to attempt a speech. The Hon. William Walter Phelps introduced Mr. Blaine, who returned thanks for his reception, and urged the people to vote for Mr. Phelps as their Representative. This advice was received with three cheers for Phelps.

At Passaic there was quite a demonstration. Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of thanks. He said that the most enthusiastic Republicans he had met in the West were in Indiana, and from what he had seen to-night he was inclined to think the most enthusiastic Republicans in the East were in New Jersey. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine also spoke this day at Narrowsburg, Susquehanna, Lackawaxen and other points.

Mr. Blaine returned to New York City feeling as strong and looking as fresh as when he left it September 24th, on his trip through Ohio and the Western States.

The special train bringing Mr. Blaine and his party was due in Jersey City at 6:30 p. m., but it was eighteen minutes late. A large crowd gathered in the Erie depot, and numerous inquiries were made of the officials as to the cause of the delay and the time when the train would arrive. As the moments passed the waiting people became more uneasy. The majority of them seemed due at other points, but were

unwilling to leave their posts until they had seen Mr. Blaine. No preparations had been made to welcome the candidate, as the local managers had been informed that it would be impossible for him to make a stop there. It was thought that after a day of exertion he would be in great need of a good night's rest to prepare him for the demands that were to be made upon his strength during the rest of the week. The New York State Committee did all in its power to enable Mr. Blaine to arrive quietly at Jersey City, and thence to reach the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a route of which the public knew nothing. It was generally supposed that he would cross from Jersey City by a Cortland street ferry-boat, but the State Committee made sure that he should be landed at West Twenty-third street. A more patient crowd than that which filled the Erie depot it would be difficult to find. One of them said: "We've come here to see Blaine, and we'll see him if it takes all night." As he gave expression to this sentiment the special train thundered into the depot, and with tremendous energy the crowd roared out the familiar cheer, "Blaine—Blaine—James G. Blaine!" The shout reached the ears of Mr. Blaine and his party, who instantly inferred that his arrival would not be of the unobtrusive character they had counted upon. Mr. Blaine was among the first to reach the platform. He jumped from the steps of the car as if fatigue were a thing unknown to him. Postmaster Manley of Augusta, and Walker Blaine at once reached his side, and the three headed a party composed of Senator Warner Miller, ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, Garrett A. Hobart, Chairman New Jersey Republican State Committee, E. T. Bell, and Joseph W. Condon of Paterson, Thomas R. Watson, Dr. Van Riper, R. Outwater, M. E. Worthen, John F. Kilgour, and Maj. Spencer of Passaic, Charles Burrows, Dr. J. N. Phelps, Henry Koster, E. Garland, and Maj. Schafer of Rutherford, N. J., State Senator Boyd, ex-State Senator Lynde, Senator Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., A. S. Smart

of Washington County, N. Y., Gen. Merritt, ex-Senator T. C. Platt, wife and son, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Robinson of Binghamton, Andrew Devine of Washington, Chairman Draper of the Executive Committee, Alexander M. Holmes, C. S. Cole, A. E. Baxter, Senators Chickering and Barker of the Republican State Committee, Maj. C. R. Parsons of Rochester, J. J. O'Brien, Bernard Biglin, and many others. Before Mr. Blaine, marched a gentleman bearing a huge bouquet of roses which was presented to Mr. Blaine at Paterson. To judge from the number of bouquets carried by different members of the party the gardens along the route must have been despoiled of their choicest treasures. All of the floral tributes had been presented to Mr. Blaine during the day. It was with the greatest difficulty that the crowd in the depot were prevented from rushing through the gates and actually overwhelming him with the warmth of welcome. But they were held back, and saw with envy the opportunity which befell the engineer of a waiting train. Lamp in hand he reached Mr. Blaine's side, and said: "Mr. Blaine, will you let me shake your hand?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Blaine, with a kindly smile, as he grasped the grimy palm of the engineer and shook it warmly. The man held Mr. Blaine's as if he were determined that no one else should take possession of it, and before he let it go, said: "I've shaken the hand of the man I'll vote for, and who will be elected."

The remark was caught by the crowd, and again and again the ringing cheer, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine!" was given with a will that brought a bright smile to the face of the candidate.

Mr. Blaine remained with his family the greater part of the following day and did not receive the public generally, although he saw a number of delegations and personal friends. Mrs. Blaine, Miss Margaret, and Miss Dodge arrived the previous night.

The most remarkable delegation received by Mr. Blaine was made up by the ministers of this city and Brooklyn. There were 1,018 of them by actual count.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE IN NEW YORK.

Pelted with rain, but pelted with flowers, chilled by the damp wind, but warmed by the devotion blazing in the hearts of marching thousands, James G. Blaine stood October 29th, while daylight faded into dusk and dusk became darkness lit by the glad welcome in countless eyes, and watched the greatest and most imposing march of business men that has ever taken place in New York City. Twenty-five thousand men identified with the material interests of the city turned out and marched for hours through the pitiless rain in order to honor the man whom they will next Tuesday night call President of the United States. It is difficult to say if the number of those marching or the enthusiasm displayed by all concerned, either as spectators or participators, is the more to be marveled at. In neither particular has any former display of popular feeling exceeded the parade.

THE DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

When Mr. Blaine was traveling in the West he received a letter from William M. Evarts and 200 other gentlemen, in which he was invited to dine at Delmonico's some night in the last week of the campaign. The letter requested him to fix a day when it would be most convenient for him to meet his hosts. In answer to the invitation, and while Mr. Blaine was on his way to Evansville, Ind., he replied as follows:

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 24th 1884.

To the Hon. William M. Evarts, John Jacob Astor, and others, New York: I accept with much pleasure your kind invitation to dine with you next week, and indicate Wednesday evening, October 29th, as one agreeable to myself, but shall gladly leave the assignment of time to yourselves.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Such was the origin of the dinner given to Mr. Blaine at Delmonico's. It was 7:20 when Mr. Blaine reached the rooms, and

a few minutes later, as he entered the "ball-room," where the covers were laid, he was greeted by hand-clapping of others of the company, who had preceded him and stood at their respective places at the tables. Mr. Blaine was escorted to the post of honor by Mr. William M. Evarts and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and took his seat as the room resounded with "three cheers for James G. Blaine," proposed by Mr. A. R. Whitney.

The distinguished guest of the evening, Mr. Blaine, sat immediately on the right of the President. Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France, sat on the immediate left of Mr. Evarts. The other guests at the principal table, and in the order of sitting, were: On the right—Judge Noah Davis, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, who sat next to Mr. Blaine; ex-Gov. Cornell, New York; Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania; Cyrus W. Field and Charles E. Coon, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. On the left—The Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt; ex-Judge John F. Dillon; William Dowd, and Addison Brown.

The more prominent of the other gentlemen forming the company were: Whitelaw Reid, Henry Clews, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jacob D. Vermilye, J. M. Bundy, Sinclair Tousey, D. A. Hawkins, Jesse Seligman, Brayton Ives, Aug. Kountze, Clarence E. Seward, David Dows, Jr., William H. Robertson, D. S. Babcock, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Robert Sewell, Jesse Hoyt, Joseph H. Brown, D. O. Mills, John Jay Knox, Lloyd Aspinwall, Horace Porter, Salem H. Wales, Thomas McElrath, A. G. McCook, Parke Godwin, E. F. Winslow, Russell Sage, Jay Gould. The only guests present from outside of New York City and Brooklyn were: D. O. Bradley of Tarrytown, N. Y. G. H. Scribner of Yonkers, N. Y.; Frederick A. Potts, New Jersey; Calvin Wells, Pittsburgh; Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia; G. F. Hobart, New Jersey; Sir Richard Temple, England; E. A. Merritt, Consul-General at London, England; Joseph B. Carr, Troy, N. Y.; John Roach, Chester, Pa.; Samuel Fessenden, Stamford, Conn., B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Mr. Manley, Augusta; Charles E. Coon, Washington; Emmons Blaine, Chicago; Walker Blaine, Augusta, Me.; and John A. Sleischer, Albany, N. Y.

The various tables were supplied with dainty designs intended to illustrate the character of the industries of the country, and in which the citizens were for the most part engaged. One table was devoted to sculpture and to arts, letters, and science, and one to the iron interest.

The flags, the ribbon forming the initials of Mr. Blaine's name, and the initials of the inscription below the most conspicuous design were hand-painted and exquisitely done.

When Mr. Blaine arose he was greeted with a whirlwind of applause. He said:

It is a great reversal of positions, Mr. President [addressing Mr. Evarts], that makes me hear you ascribe leadership to me. [Applause.] For it has been my duty and my pleasure in these long years to follow you [applause and cheers]; to learn from you wisdom in public affairs, and join with my countrymen in ascribing to you not merely the great merit of leadership in the noblest of professions, but to yield our admiration for the singular success which has given to you the opportunity to lead in the three most important cases ever pleaded by a member of the American bar. [Applause.] First, in resisting your own party in what you deemed the impolicy if not the madness of impeaching a President [cries of "Good!" "Good!" and cheers]; second, in maintaining before the greatest international tribunal that has ever assembled in modern times the rights of your country and obtaining redress for wrongs to her that grew out of the Civil War [applause]; and third, in perhaps averting another civil war by pleading before an Electoral Commission a peaceful settlement of the angriest political discusion that ever arose between the parties in the United States. [Applause and cheers.]

I turn now from your President to thank you, merchants, professional men, leaders in the great and complex society of New York—to thank you for receiving me, not merely at this festal board, but also in that far more impressive reception which the close of this rainy day witnesses in your broad and beautiful avenue. I could not, I am sure, by any possible stretch of vanity take this large and generous demonstration to myself. It is given to me only for the time as the representative of the principles which you and I hold in common touching those great interests which underlie, as we believe, the prosperity of the Nation. [Applause.] And it is fitting that the commercial metropolis of the continent should lead; it is fitting that the financial center of the continent should lead; it is fitting that this great city, second only in the world, should give an expression to the continent of its views and its judgment on the important questions to be decided Tuesday next by the American people. [Cheers.]

And I venture—not that I know it so well as you, but that I am spokesman for the present—I venture to remind you, men of New York,

with your wealth and your just influence and your magnificent prestige,that 70 per cent. of the entire property of this city has been acquired since Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated the 4th of March 1861. I should not mention here a fact of percentage and of statistics if it did not carry with it an argument and a moral. The common apprehension in regard to New York is that it is simply a great commercial city—so great that its exports and imports represent largely the major part of all that is exported from or imported into the United States. That we all know. But we are often prone to forget that New York is the largest manufacturing city in the world, with perhaps a single exception; that of the $6,000,000,000 of manufactures annually produced in the United States, this great Empire State furnishes one-fifth—$1,200,000,000—of which this great Empire City produces $500,000,000. And from these facts comes that great sympathy, that indentity of interest which has moved the previously existing conflicts between what have been known as the manufacturing and the commercial interests, and has taught us that there can be no true prosperity in the country unless the three great interests comprehended by agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are acting in harmony, the one with the other, and joining together for a common end and for the common good. [Cheers.]

It is usually thought that a change of Government means but little; that we come together with our votes a given day and count them as the sun goes down, and one party goes out and another comes in. But,gentlemen,it is worth while to remember that the United States is proceeding to-day upon a given basis of public policy—I might say upon a given series of public policies. We have a great financial system; we have a great currency system; we have an important National credit; we have a levying of duties, as has been so well described by your distinguished President of the evening, so adjusted that the industries of the country are fostered and encouraged thereby; we have three important constitutional amendments that grew out of the war, upon which, at this hour, and in the hours, and the days, and the weeks, and the years to follow, great issues hang in this country. Are we—if we should be invited to step down and out and our opponents to step up and in [applause]—are we to understand that these polices are to be reversed? [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" Then if we are to understand that they are to be reversed we should, one and all, prepare for a grand disaster. ["Hear!" "Hear!" and cheers.] For a single illustration, let me recall to your minds that the repeal of ten lines in the National Banking Act would restore to vitality and vigor the old State-bank system from which we had happily escaped, as we thought, for all the remainder of our lives. [Applause.]

If these policies are to be reversed you will have to re-cast your accounts and review your ledgers and prepare for a new and, I may say, a dangerous departure; and if these policies are not to be reversed they will certainly be better maintained by the great party which originated them and has thus far sustained them with vigor and success. [Applause.]

As I have already said, we speak of New York as the great exporting and importing city, and from that perhaps we often give an exaggerated importance, relatively speaking, to our foreign trade, because this magnificent metropolis never would have attained its grandeur and its wealth upon the foreign trade alone. We should never forget, important as that trade is, representing the enormous sum of $1,500,000,000 annually, that it sinks into insignificance and is dwarfed out of sight when we think of those vast domestic exchanges of which New York is the admitted center and which annually exceed $2,000,000,000. [Applause.]

Our foreign trade naturally brings to our consideration the foreign relations of this country, so well described by my distinguished friend as always simple and sincere. It is the safeguard of Republics that they are not adapted to war. [Cheers.] I mean aggressive war. [Cheers.] And it is the safeguard of this Republic that in a defensive war we can defy the world. [Loud cheering.] This Nation to-day is in profound peace with the world. [Cheers.] But, in my judgment, it has before it a great duty which will not only make that profound peace permanent, but shall set such an example as will absolutely abolish war on this continent, and by a great example and a lofty moral precedent shall ultimately abolish it in other continents. [Great and long-continued cheering.] I am justified in saying that every one of the seventeen independent Powers of North and South America is not only willing but ready—is not only ready but eager—to enter into a solemn compact in a congress that may be called in the name of peace to agree that if, unhappily, differences shall arise—as differences will arise between men and nations—they shall be settled upon the peaceful and Christian basis of arbitration. [Great cheering.]

And, as I have often said before, I am glad to repeat in this great center of civilization and power that in my judgment no National spectacle, no international spectacle, no continental spectacle, could be more grand than that the Republics of the Western World should meet together and solemnly agree that neither the soil of North nor that of South America shall be hereafter stained by brothers' blood. [Prolonged cheering.]

The Republican party, gentlemen, can not be said to be on trial. [Cheers.] To be on trial implies something to be tried for. ["Right!" "That's so!" and cheers.] The Republican party in its twenty-three years of rulership has advanced the interests of this country far beyond that of any of its predecessors in power. It has elevated the standard of America—it has increased its wealth in a ratio never before realized, and, I may add, never before dreamed of. [Great cheering.]

Statistics, I know, are dry; and I have dwelt so much upon them in the last six weeks that they might be supposed to be especially dry to me. And yet I never can forget the eloquence of the figures which tell us that the wealth of this great Empire State when the Republican party took the reigns of government was estimated at $1,800,000,000, and that twenty years afterward, under the influence of an industrial and financial system

for which that party is proudly responsible [great applause], under the influence of that industrial and financial system, the same tests which gave you $1,800,000,000 of property in 1860 gave you $6,300,000,000 in 1880. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] There has never been in all the history of financial progress—there has never been in all the history of the world—any parallel to this; and I am sure, gentlemen, that the Republican party is not arrogant nor over confident when it claims to itself the credit of organizing and maintaining the industrial system which gave to you and your associates in enterprise the equal and just laws which enabled you to make this marvelous progress. [Great cheering.]

As I have said, that party is not on trial. If it has made mistakes, they have been merged and forgotten in the greater success which has corrected them. [Cheers.] If it has had internal differences, they are laid aside. [Cheers.] If it has had factional strife, I am sure that has ceased. [Renewed cheering.] And I am equally sure that, looking to the history of the past and looking to that great future which we are justified in prophesying, this Imperial State cannot afford to reverse, and therefore *will not* reverse, those great policies upon which it has grown and advanced from glory to glory. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

I thank you, gentlemen; I thank that larger number with whom I have already had the pleasure of exchanging greetings to-day; I thank the ministers, the merchants, the lawyers, the professional men, the mechanics, the laboring men of New York [applause], for a cordial reception, an over-generous welcome, which in all the mutations of my future life will be to me among the proudest and most precious of my menories.

Mr. Blaine here took his seat amid loud and continued applause and enthusiastic cheering "for the next President of the United States."

Mr. Evarts then read the letters received by Mr. Cyrus W. Field from the gentlemen named above, and said:

"And now, gentlemen, it has been arranged by those who have consulted our comfort that the speaking at the tables shall cease, and that we leave these seats and meet in the ample parlors that surround us, so that you may personally greet and talk with our guest."

BURCHARD'S SPEECH.

At 10 o'clock October 29th, the gentlemen's parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, was filled with clergymen of various denominations, who had gathered to meet Mr. Blaine. Five minutes later the Rev. Dr. James King called the assemblage to order, and the Rev. Dr. Burchard was chosen Chairman and the Rev. Dr. McArthur Secretary. Dr. King then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we believe that the triumph of the principles of the Republican party is essential to the welfare of the country and to the preservation of the results of the late civil strife, and consequently that the election of its representatives in the persons of the Hon. James G. Blaine and Gen. John A. Logan is imperative.

2. That we believe in the purity of the personal character of these standard-bearers, and also believe in their trained capacity as statesmen to meet the claims of the high offices for which they are in nomination.

3. That we protest against the coronation of conceded personal impurity as represented by the head of the Democratic ticket, and, while we deplore the necessity, we do not evade the responsibility of declaring our judgment to the world of this insult to Christian civilization embodied in such nomination for the Presidency of the Republic.

4. That we are opposed to putting a premium on disloyalty as presented by the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Democratic party.

5. That we exhort all well-meaning and loyal citizens, regardless of party, when purity is at stake, not, by voting for the Prohibition candidate, to cast a half-vote for the Democratic party with the semi-sanction of impurity and dissipation, nor to cast a whole vote for a man whose name is now the conspicuous synonym of incapacity and incontinency.

6. That we exhort our fellow-citizens to cast one vote for virtue in the home, for protection for the rights of the humblest citizens at home and abroad, for protection for American industries, for the settlement of international differences by arbitration, for the war against polygamy, for decent treatment of Indians, for the preservation of the results of the wars of the Revolution and of the Rebellion, for every sacred interest of our beloved country, by voting the Republican ticket at the ensuing election.

REV. SAMUEL D BURCHARD.

After the resolutions had been read and adopted the Rev. Dr. Burchard named as the commitee to address Mr. Blaine, when he should be brought before them, the following gentlemen: The Rev. Dr. James King of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Spear of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. McArthur of the Baptist Church, Rabbi Brown of Temple Gates of Hope, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Roberts of the Brooklyn Congregational Church, and Richard Lawrence of the Friends' Meeting-House.

The clergymen then went to the corridor on the first floor and round about the foot of the stairway down which walked Mr. Blaine leaning on the arm of the Rev. Dr. King, while Minister Levi P. Morton, his son Walker Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, and his daughters were on the landing above. The Rev. Dr. King and Mr. Blaine paused on the fourth or fifth step from the floor, and the Rev. Dr. Burchard was introduced to Mr. Blaine by Dr. King. Dr. Burchard then ascended to the side of Mr. Blaine and addressed him as follows:

We are very happy to welcome you to this city. You see here a representation of all denominations of this city. You see the large number that are represented. We are your friends, Mr. Blaine, and, notwithstanding all the calumnies that have been urged in the papers against you, we stand by your side. [Shouts of "Amen."] We expect to vote for you next Tuesday. We have higher expectations, which are that you will be the President of the United States, and that you will do honor to your name, to the United States, and to the high office you will occupy. We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion. We are loyal to our flag. We are loyal to you.

A number of other ministers then spoke, when Mr. Blaine responded as follows:

Mr. Chairmen and Reverend Gentlemen: This is altogether a very remarkable assemblage—remarkable beyond any of which I have known in the history of political contests in the United States—and it does not need my personal assurance that you should know that I am very deeply impressed by it. I do not feel that I am speaking to these hundreds of men merely. I am speaking to the great congregations and the great

religious opinion which is behind them, and, as they represent the great Christain bodies, I know and I realize the full weight of that which you say to me and of the influence which you tender me. Were it to me personally, I confess that I should be overcome by the compliment and the weight of confidence which it carries, but I know that it is extended to me as the representative of the party whose creed and whose practices are in harmony with the churches. The Republican party, from its very outset, stood upon the impregnable platform of opposition to the extension of human slavery, and stood on that platform till it was drifted by the hostility it provoked into a larger assertion of National sovereingty and thence into a bloody conflict to maintain it. From that onward I defy any man to point to a single measure of the Republican party which could not challenge the approbation of Christian ministers and the approval of God. And when, as one of the reverend speakers has said, I narrowed the issue when I spoke of it [coming down to a question of the tariff), I did not mean to exclude therefrom—I could not mean it—that great history of the party which is its wealth and its creed, and which gives to you and to all that stand behind you the assurance that, whatever issue it attempts to enforce, it will do it in good faith. They can no more separate a party from its history than you can separate a man from his character, and when the great make-up of public opinion is ready to take into account the origin, progress, the measures, the character of the party, and the character of its public men.

What I meant by saying that the tariff was the conclusive issue was that it steps to the fore front, not in exclusion of a thousand other important issues; but for this critical occasion, and at the close of this great campaign, it stands forth as that issue which represents bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and prosperity to the entire people. And the tariff is, therefore, merely as a National issue, distinct and separate from the great moral issues, because, as I have said before Western audiences, I say here, you can not impress a man if he is hungry with any other thought than that he shall be fed. You can not impress a man if he is naked with any other thought than that he shall be clothed, and therefore that public policy and statesmanship is highest and best that attends to the primary needs of human nature first, and says, here is bread for the hungry, here is clothing for the naked. And the tariff, which protects the American laborer in his wages, the American capitalist in his investments, the inventive talent in the country in its enterprise, is the issue which lies at the very foundation of the American people and the very foundation of the success of the Christian religion. When you send out your missions to the destitute places you clothe the little naked children and give them food at the first step. Therefore, I repeat, that the great conflict of 1884 closes with the people of the United States standing face to face in two parties, saying whether they will adhere to that policy of protection which has trebled the wealth of the United States in twenty years, or whether

they will abandon it and return once more to the failing theory of free trade. ["Never! Never!"] It involves other issues, too. No Nation can grow so powerful as the United States has grown and is growing continually enlarging its relations with other nations. As these relations become so enlarged they become complicated, and therefore the foreign policy of the United States goes right along with its domestic policy—supplements and complements it—and we cannot in any affair of our destiny and our policy separate one from the other.

Now, gentlemen of the church, I address an earnest word to you. The policy of the United States in the past and in the future must be one of broad, liberal Christian principles, and in that policy it must be one in my judgment which draws nearer within the circle of the sympathies of the United States those other struggling Republics of North and South America, which bring them first into trade relations and then into close personal and moral relations, and I believe that we shall not only have that great gain that comes from intercourse, but we shall enlarge the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon until its limits shall include the most southern point of the continent.

I did not intend, in accepting and acknowledging the great sense of obligation I feel for this honor, to go into a prolonged political speech. I have but indicated two leading points which I think are involved in the pending election. It only remains for me to say to you that I recognize at its full worth—and its full worth is very great—the meaning of this assemblage. We have no union of Church and State, but we have proved that the Church is stronger without the State, and we have proved that no State can be strong without the Church. Let us go forward as we have gone, the State growing and strengthening by the example of the Church, and the Church growing and strengthening by liberal co-operation with all the great reforms which it is the immediate province of the Government to forward and improve. Gentlemen, I thank you again, and bid you a very cordial good-morning.

Mr. Blaine was then greeted with three ringing cheers, and the Rev. Dr. McArthur called for and led in three equally hearty cheers for Mrs. Blaine. Mr. Blaine then descended to the foot of the stairs, and for some time remained, shaking hands with the clergymen who had visited him. The exact number of clergymen present at the meeting cannot be stated. It is variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000. Many were from other points, and were unknown here.

IN BROOKLYN.

Long before the hour appointed for the reception to Mr. Blaine given by the ladies of Brooklyn, October 30, the Academy of Music was crowded in every part, and people were going away, unable to get in. Although the occasion belonged peculiarly to women, there were many men present. The Rev. Dr. Behrens, the spokesman of the ladies, delivered an address, portions of which were warmly applauded. When he introduced Mr. Blaine everybody in the house rose and cheered, and it is probable so large a number of handkerchiefs never before fluttered in the great hall.

Mr. Blaine bowed repeatedly to the plaudits. Silence finally being restored, he said:

In the important National contest which now draws to a close, much of the progress of which I have personally witnessed, two things have especially impressed me—the influence exerted by the women of the United States, and that exerted by the young men [applause], and I do not know that I ought to divide these, for I attribute the great interest and activity of the young men largely to the influence of their mothers. [Applause.] The Republican party owes a great debt to the women of the United States. [Renewed applause.] Not a debt now maturing, but one which began at the very foundation of the party; for the literature which sprang from the pen of woman did much—I was about to say did most—to concentrate that great army of freedom which in the conflict that came upon the country, destroyed the institution of slavery [great cheering], and I am sure that when the news came to me that I was selected for the important and responsible post in which I now stand, I received no greeting that meant more, or was more grateful to me, than the one which came to me from that lady whose gifted pen imparted spirit and soul to the anti-slavery agitation when she gave to the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin." [Prolonged applause and three cheers for Harriet Beecher Stowe.] I do not feel, therefore, that the ladies of Brooklyn are taking any other step in this extraordinary welcome—which a grateful heart feels it impossible to respond to adequately in words—I do not feel that they are taking any new step or exerting any other influence than that which has been constantly exerted by women during the thirty

most important years in the history of the United States in which the Republican party has led the National progress. [Renewed cheering.] I know the widespread influence that goes out from such a greeting as this. I know that, without suffrage, woman casts often the weightiest vote. [Applause.] I know that the great moral strength, showing itself constantly in political strength, with which the Republican party has been inspired for its struggles and its triumphs, has come from the gracious and pure influence of woman. [Great cheering.] I make, therefore, due and profound acknowledgment, not merely for the great significance of this occasion, but for its cordiality and for whatever of the personal compliment it may imply. But I should be vain indeed if I should take to myself any great part of that which means only an expression of sympathy and support in that great and commanding contest in which, for the time, I am called to represent the best patriotism, the best heart, the best aspiration of the American Republic.

After the ladies' reception, Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of S. V. White, where he dined. Other guests were there, including John Sherman, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, the Rev. Edward Beecher, and Mayor Low.

Mr. Blaine spoke to a crowded meeting in the same hall in the evening. As he entered, at 7:50, he was received with wild applause, the entire audience rising, cheering, and waving hats and handkerchiefs. It was several minutes before the applause subsided. When Mr. Blaine was formally introduced by Mr. Tenney, the enthusiasm broke out anew, and cheer after cheer, with several "tigers," were given. Mr. Blaine said:

Citizens of Brooklyn: As I am to be followed by my distinguished friend, Senator Sherman of Ohio [applause], in a speech, I take it as my only duty of the evening to furnish the text [applause], and that text shall be a brief summary of the effects that are to follow from a continuance of the Republican party in power. [Cheers.] What is to be assured? What is to be held firm? To begin with, the currency system of the United States, which was brought back to a par with gold by my distinguished friend, then the eminent Secretary of the Treasury, will be held at that point. [Great applause.] Second, that system of duties which affords encouragement and protection alike to the laborer and capitalist in the United States, will be maintained. [Applause.] Third, a just system of settlement on the public lands [renewed applause], and the conservation of those lands for the benefit of actual settlers, will be upheld. [Great applause.] Fourth, that the munificent and magnificent system of pensions which has rewarded the fortitude and the valor of our soldiers will be retained in honorable faith. And, fifth, that encour-

aging improvement in the civil service of the United States will be continued and further developed as experience shall point the way [applause], and in that connection I desire to say that the Republican party, without speaking or intending to speak invidiously of any other party in the United States, past or present, is the only one that ever had the resolution and the courage to limit its own political power. [Tremendous applause.] The Republican party did not gain power by the struggle for reform in the civil service; but, with the possession of a patronage larger and grander than imperial sway ever controlled, the party voluntarily abandoned the partisan control of patronage and initiated that great reform within its own ranks—an achievement without precedent and without parallel in the history of politics [applause]; and what has been accomplished is but a foreshadowing of that which a more enlarged experience and further trial shall demonstrate to be wise, patriotic, and effective. And, lastly, those great amendments to the Constitution which are the embodiments of what was gained by the war—the emancipation of the slave [great applause], the declaration and definition of the right of citizenship, the guarantee of the National credit by organic enactments, and that liberal basis of suffrage which forbids that it should stop at any line of color—all these will be maintained with patriotic fidelity. [Prolonged applause.] In other words, that great series of measures and of laws which was the outgrowth of the civil struggle, and which embodied and preserved its best results, is safe in the hands of the Republican party. [Tremendous applause.] To place those laws under the domination of another party, if it did not destroy, would certainly, in the opinion of the most prudent, seriously imperil their usefulness, and, perhaps, their existence. [Applause.] These, briefly, are the attainments not merely promised but guaranteed by Republican success—a success that will embody as over all, and under all, and before all other issues fidelity to the union of the States and loyalty to the Constitution of our Government. [Prolonged cheering, again and again renewed.]

From the Academy of Music Mr. Blaine and Gen. Fremont were driven to the Grand Opera House, where there was another great crowd outside and a very large audience inside. Upon Mr. Blaine's appearance there was a repetition on a smaller scale of the scene at the Academy. Being introduced by the Chairman of the evening, Mr. Blaine delivered the following speech:

The Republican party had its origin in a combination of patriotic men thirty years ago to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. That battle, waged with persistence and courage, and resisted with a spirit of evil determination, finally culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln [cheers]; and resistance to his constitutional right to be President ended in a bloody war of four years' duration.

A party which began its existence by resisting slavery naturally and inevitably became the protector of free labor [great cheering], and, with the question of slavery definitely ended by the issue of the civil struggle, the party became the representative, the embodiment, of that industrial system which had for its end and its aim the encouragement of American industry. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The step from relieving the black man from slave-labor was natural and easy to relieving the white man from the degradation of that form of labor which reduces him to the servitude of poverty. [Renewed cheering.] Standing these many years as the advocate of the protective tariff [cheers], the results have been a great enlargement of our industrial activity, a vast addition to our National wealth, the encouragement and development of American manufacturers, the elevation and better payment of every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face. [Great cheering.] Thirty years of effort, twenty-four years of power, have certainly vindicated the claims of the Republican party to general and to National confidence [cheers], and the leading question now to be decided by the popular vote in all the States is whether that industrial system and that financial system which go hand in hand shall be superseded, and whether the experiment of free trade, with a possible change in our currency system, shall be resorted to by the voluntary consent of the American people. ["Never!" "Never!"] Certainly there is no man intelligent enough to reckon up his week's wages Saturday night who does not know that the only difference between a day's pay for labor in the United States and a day's pay for labor in the British Isles is that which is produced by and results from the protective tariff. [Great and prolonged cheering.] So that the American laborer or mechanic who voluntarily casts his ballot for the elevation to power of a party committed to free trade casts his ballot for the reduction of his own wages. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

I desire to repeat here what I have said more than once elsewhere; that all the voluntary associations which laboring men and mechanics resort to in their trades-unions and like co-operative efforts—well enough, desirable in many respects as they are, meeting certainly with no word of criticism from me [applause]—are yet entirely ineffectual as a means of upholding the scale of American wages unless back of them there be that protection and support which come from the levying of duties on the scale embodied in the protective tariff. ["Good!" "Good!" and cheers.] Here at home the trades-unions may protect you from the unjust exactions of an employer; but how, in an era of free trade, can it protect you from the importation of cheap fabrics from the Old World which must necessarily reduce your own, or probably compel the abandonment of the rival manufacturers in this country? So that what I desire to enforce and impress upon men of enterprise and men of prudence is, that their only safeguard is in upholding that industrial system which prevents ruinous competition in the fabrics they are making, and that financial system which, when a dollar is earned, enables it to be paid with 100

cents [loud applause]; and it is the peculiar merit of the Republican party that, while from its hostility to slave-labor, with its natural consequence, protection to free labor, it has earned the right to the suffrage and support of the great industrial class, it has never done it in the demagogic spirit which seeks to arouse the prejudice of labor against the rights of capital. [Applause.] It has continually taught the wise doctrine that capital and labor were friends, not enemies [renewed applause]; that in co-operation they can produce prosperity, but that in hostility they can produce only adversity. The Republican party has taken care that capital shall not encroach upon labor, and that labor shall be so protected that it shall have no cause of enmity to capital. [Prolonged applause.]

Other issues, gentlemen, are involved in the great National contest of 1884, but here and now I dwell only upon this one; for, of all issues, that must be held to be first which insures bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked. ["Good!" "Good!" and cheers.] That issue must be held to be first which insures to the industrious man a home with home comforts for his wife and his children [applause], and which gives to a population devoted to industry all the protection that can be offered or guaranteed by human law. [Loud and long continued applause and cheering.]

THE WILLIAMSBURG MEETING.

From the Brooklyn Opera House Mr. Blaine was taken to a carriage and driven to Williamsburg, where, notwithstanding the rain, which still continued, the great open-air meeting had held its ground for two hours, waiting for Mr. Blaine, and when he appeared the enthusiasm was so great that for some time he could not get an opportunity to speak. When order was restored he said:

Gentlemen: It evidently takes more than a heavy rainstorm to dampen the ardor of Republicans this year [cheers], and the fact of your coming out an evening like this is the best possible proof of your enthusiasm and your devotion to the Republican cause. Let me briefly state that cause. It is the cause of well-paid American labor against the poorly-paid labor of the Old World. It is the cause of the men who need the succoring protection of the tariff [cheers], while they earn their bread in the sweat of their faces; it is the cause of the men who represent the bone and muscle and the sinew of this great Nation, and upon whose intelligent and well-directed labor the progress of the Republican party depends. [Renewed cheering.] The end and aim of all just law is that every man shall have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work [great cheering], and I call every man to witness that there never has been

such a period of good wages in this country as during the time the Republican party has been in power. [Cheers.] The reason of that is that the country has been blessed during the whole of that period of twenty-three years by the existence of a protective tariff. [Renewed cheers.] Upon that record the Republican party stands, and if it falls—and fall it will not—["Never!" "Never!" and cheers] it will fall by that record and in that faith. The party had its origin in keeping slave labor out of the free territory ["Good!" "Good!"], and that work would have been very incomplete if it had not been followed by such legislation as would secure good wages to every industrious man. [Applause.] That, my friends, is the leading issue in this campaign, and if I should detain you in this rainstorm for hours ["Go on"] I could not make it plainer than that. The cities of New York and Brooklyn, which in effect constitute one great commercial center, are regarded by the country at large as merely commercial, but the manufacturing industries of New York and Brooklyn are even larger than the commercial interests, and there are more men—more laboring men—in these two cities dependent upon manufacturers than are dependent upon commerce. Therefore it is that New York and Brooklyn, with their $600,000,000 of manufactured products every year, constitute the largest manufacturing center in the entire Union, and the largest manufacturing city in the world with the single exception of London. Consequently the protective tariff is of larger interest to the cities of New York and Brooklyn conjoined than to any other single point in the United States, and it is upon that basis and standing, upon that principle that the Republican party presents that issue to you as one primarily of interest, secondarily of interest, and lastly and above all, of interest to the manufacturer and the laboring man. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, I only came here to see you, not to make a speech. [Cries of "Go on."] Only one word more. Along with the great industrial system which the Republican party has established is the financial system which has secured a good currency to the country; so that when any man receives a dollar he is assured that it contains 100 cents. [Cheers.] With the old State banks, you remember, when a man got a dollar he did not know how many cents he had in it [laughter], and the currency of the United States, either the greenback or the dollar of the National bank, is so absolutely accepted at its face value that it is good not only in every State in the Union, but around the entire circling globe, and passes current in every money market in Europe. [Applause.] It is something when a man has earned his wages that he gets paid in good money, and it is the proud boast of the Republican party that it has not only secured the development of the largest industrial interests of the country, but has provided that every laborer in the land shall be paid in honest and good money for his daily work. [Great cheering.] The rainstorm, gentlemen, is harder upon you [cries of "Oh, no!" "Go on!"] than it is upon me, and I must bid you good-night.

THE NEW YORK PARADE.

Oct. 31st, there was a grand parade in honor of Mr. Blaine in New York, which was a magnificent success in spite of the weather. Never was so large and imposing a demonstration witnessed in New York. Every district in the city was represented by one or more clubs, and there were organizations in the line from Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia, Newark, and other places. It is estimated that 60,000 men marched. Never before was there such an outpouring of spectators or such a general contribution of marching men from every organization that had been called upon for its quota. And as "a spectacle pleasing to the eye and inspiring to the soul" it may be doubted whether anything in the hottest war times equaled it. In point of numbers gathered to look on, in the character of the different divisions that made up the procession, and in the enthusiasm, which was shared equally between the paraders and observers, the demonstration was without parallel in the history of the metropolis.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Blaine addressed a meeting of business men in Chickering Hall. Senator Sherman had preceded him. He said:

Business Men of New York: I deem it an honor to follow Senator Sherman. [Applause.] I deem it an especial honor to follow Secretary Sherman [applause]; for I can say that in our financial history he takes rank among the really illustrious men who have administered the Treasury Department of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It was the good fortune of Mr. Hamilton to organize that department with his masterly ability, and to place the credit of the young Republic upon an enduring basis. It was the good fortune of Alexander J. Dallas to carry the finances of the Government through the embarrassments resulting from the war of 1812. It was the good fortune of William H. Crawford, after the great depression that followed our victorious struggle, to revive the national credit by the protective tariff of 1824. [Applause.] It was the good fortune of Thomas Ewing, after the great Whig victory of 1840, to initiate those measures which gave us the protective tariff of 1862. It was the good fortune of Salmon P. Chase [applause] to carry the Government through all the extraordinary crises which were precipitated by the Civil War. And it was the good fortune of a third eminent citizen of Ohio, John Sherman [applause] to lead the Nation back to the sound

basis of specie payment [renewed applause], and it was singularly happy in the career of Mr. Sherman that in the legislative department he was permitted to shape the Resumption act and in the executive department to administer its provisions and carry it to successful issue. [Applause.] That Resumption act is a continuing blessing and benefit to this country. [Loud applause.] It has placed the Government finances and the finances of the people upon a stable foundation, and I am sure that, from the brief historic review I have ventured to submit, the transition is easy to the duty of the people in the impending National contest. If the Resumption act and the great series of financial measures of which it was the fitting climax be a benefit to the business men of the country should certainly be given to the party which originated and enforced that legislation. [Prolonged applause.]

There is no need for me, before the business men of New York, to supplement the argument which I am sure Mr. Sherman has made complete, and I should hardly have dared to give myself the pleasure of appearing here but for my desire to testify in this great metropolis of the Union my appreciation of your distinguished guest's services. [Applause.] And while I am here I may be permitted to add that not alone in the financial and business departments of legislation, which interest every man, but in all the great avenues of life, in all that relates to the career of a great people, the twenty-three years during which the Republican party has been in power are certainly distinguished beyond any equal period in our history, saving and excepting alone the immortal period which gave us our independence and our Constitution. [Great applause.] At no time, certainly, have the educational interests of the people been so greatly and so rapidly advanced. [Applause.] At no time have the spirit of humanity and the benevolence of the people been so generously developed as during that period. [Applause.] At no time, certainly, has Christian charity made so marked an advance as during the period in which the Republican party has administered the Government. [Applause.] At no time within the memory of any one who does me the honor to hear me has there been so little bigotry in the country as there is to-day. ["Good!" "Good!" and applause.] At no previous time has there been an occasion of great public interest relating to the fate of the Government in which, upon the same platform and for the same patriotic end, has there been such cordial and hearty co-operation as there now is among the great religious denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew. [Great and prolonged applause.] Certainly that is the great consummation which a Republic, pledged to civil and religious liberty, should aim at, and it will remain the lasting glory of the Republican party that that consummation has been achieved during its broad and wise and liberal administration of the National Government. [Great applause, again and again renewed.]

When Mr. Blaine sat down, there were calls for Mr.

Evarts, who responded in a short and humorous speech. Then Gen. Fremont was called out and spoke briefly. From the hall Mr. Blaine returned directly to the hotel, where he received callers.

Mr. William M. Evarts followed Mr. Blaine in a brief address, reviewing many of the measures for the good of the country which the Democratic party had refused to assist in enacting.

Rabbi Browne was then introduced, and, after saying the three greatest men of the Nation had spoken before him, excused himself from making a speech, and gave the Hebrew blessing in Hebrew and English.

With one accord the audience then made a rush for the platform, and for fifteen minutes at least Mr. Blaine was surrounded by an eager and enthusiastic crowd pressing forward for the honor of shaking him by the hand. At last he made his way to the door leading from the platform, and as soon as he had gone the remainder of the audience followed his example.

BURCHARD REBUKED.

Mr. Blaine made the following address during his brief stay in New Haven, November 1:

There has been placed in my hands since my arrival in New Haven an address from the clergymen of this city expressing their respect and confidence, and, through the person who delivered it, the assurance that in matters of public right and in matters of public participation under the laws and Constitution of the United States they know no sect; they know no Protestant, no Catholic, no Hebrew, but the equality of all. ["Good!" and cheers.] In the city of Hartford I had a letter put into my hands asking me why I charged the Democratic party with being inspired by rum, Romanism and rebellion. [A voice, "You never said that."] My answer, in the first place, is that they put in my mouth an unfortunate expression of another man; and, in the next place, it gives me an opportunity to say, at the close of the campaign, that in public speeches which I have made I have refrained carefully and instinctively from making any disrespectful allusion to the Democratic party. I differ from that party profoundly on matters of principle, but I have too much respect for the millions of my countrymen whom it embraces to assail it with epithets or abuse. ["Good!" "Good!" and cheers.] In the next place, I am sure that I am the last man in the United States who would make a disrespectful allusion to another man's religion. The United States guarantees freedom of religious opinion, and before the law and under the Constitution the Protestant, and the Catholic and the Hebrew stand entitled to absolutely the same recognition and the same protection [loud cheering]; and if disrespectful allusion is here to be made against the religion of any man, as I have said, I am the last man to make it, for, though Protestant by conviction and connected with a Protestant church, I should esteem myself of all men the most degraded if, under any pressure or under any temptation, I could in any presence make a disrespectful allusion to that ancient faith in which my mother lived and died. [Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.]

The question now before the people of the United States is not a religious one. The question to be settled in this election is one that comes home to the door-sill and the fireside of every American citizen. We have enjoyed in this country for the last twenty-three years the advantage of a protective tariff. There is not a man within the sound of my voice, there is not a man in Connecticut, there is not a man in New

England, there is not a man in the United States, who is not directly or indirectly interested in the protective tariff. [Cheers.] I see before me a large assemblage, including, doubtless, many who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces, and to whom the daily wages of labor is a matter of great importance. I beg to remind them that the only agency which secures them higher wages for their labor than a man in the British Isles receives for the same labor, is the protective tariff. [Cheers.] When I look abroad in the State, and when I examine your statistics, I find that Connecticut has doubled its wealth in the last twenty years, and I submit that that rapid ratio of increase in thrift, independence and progress is a direct result of the protective tariff. [Loud cheering.] So that every man, whether he be a capitalist or laborer, whether he be manufacturer or operative, finds that the question of protecting American industry enters into the warp and woof of his daily life. The Republican party is nothing if it is not protective; it is a cardinal doctrine in the creed of the Republican party that a protective tariff shall be maintained [cheers], and it has been the invariable practice of the Democratic party in Congress for more than fifty years past to oppose the policy of protection. Times have been dull for some months past. Why? Clearly because of the uncertainty created in the business world by the agitation in Congress last winter of the tariff question, and the fact that the Democratic party came within two votes of destroying the protective tariff. Is there any man who doubts that, with the free-trade theories of the Democrats, if they were elevated to power the protective tariff would be destroyed? If any man doubts that he doubts his senses; he denies the record; he will not listen to plain facts. The omens in the present contest are to be spoken of by you, not by me; but there are one or two things connected with it which I beg to refer to. I beg especially to refer to the fact that, in a larger degree than in any other campaign of which I have personal knowledge, the Republican party has the inestimable advantage of the sympathy and support of the great mass of the young men of the country [cheers], and the young men carry with them strength, confidence, the power to bear burdens, and the power to give encouragement to others. The Republican party began its existence thirty years ago with the support of the young men. Twenty-eight years ago before many who now hear me knew anything of political contests, that party entered the field for the first time in a National struggle. It selected a young man for its leader; it selected a man in his forty-third year—the same age at which Washington was intrusted with the command of the Continental Army—a young man of great zeal, of great intelligence, and of a career so heroic that it partook largely of romance. Under his leadership the Republican party, in its very first National contest, alarmed if it did not defeat our opponents. Since then twenty-eight years have been added to his age, bringing it up to the psalmist's limit —threescore years and ten; but he is still fresh and vigorous in body and in mind, still warm in his support of the Republican party, and it is my

especial pleasure to-day that I can, as I now do, introduce to you Gen. John C. Fremont. [Prolonged cheering.]

AT HARTFORD.

A round of cheers greeted Mr. Blaine as he appeared on the platform at Hartford. Gen. Hawley made a brief welcoming address. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

People of that splendid section of the State of Ohio which was anciently the colony of Connecticut, commissioned me by their vote in October to bear to the mother State, in whose capital I now stand, the assurance of their loyalty to New England teachings and to New England principles. [Cheers.] I am here to-day to receive from you the assurance that the mother State herself is prepared to prove her fidelity to her own history and her own example. [Renewed cheers.] If there be any State in the Union profoundly interested in the industrial and financial systems of the United States, as those systems exist to-day, Connecticut is that State, for her marvelous industries have been built up under the influence of a protective tariff, and her great financial center, from which radiate influences co-extensive with the Union, has received in full measure the benefit and blessings of the great financial system which the Republican party has given to this country. [Cheers.] The National canvass, now so near its close, concerns, in the wide sweep of the great issues it involves, every man, woman, and child in the land. There is not an industry that will not be affected by its decision. There is not a paper dollar whose value will not be changed by a wrong decision. The industrial system and the financial system, under which our great National progress has been achieved during the last twenty-three years, are peculiarly the work of the Republican party, for at every step in their enactment they were resisted by the Democratic party. Have the voters of Connecticut stopped to reflect what would be the influence upon their State if there was such a change in the tariff as the Democratic party in Congress came within two votes of effecting last winter? Have the voters of Connecticut stopped to think what would be the effect of an abandonment of the present currency system of the United States, which would certainly follow if the Democratic party should come into power? That currency system as it stands to-day is certainly the most remarkable in the financial history of the world. [Cheers.] The greenback circulation of between three and four hundred millions is held steadily at par with gold by the readiness of the Government, with its surplus coin in the Treasury, to redeem every cent on presentation, by exchanging a gold dollar for a paper dollar, while the National banks stand ready to pay over their counters for their bills either the coin or the greenback note which is immediately convertible into coin.

The only suggestion which has come from the Democratic party during this campaign directly bearing on this important question is the continually repeated declaration of Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candi-

date for Vice-President, that the first measure of his party, if elected to power, would be to get rid of the surplus held in the vaults of the Treasury for the purpose which I have indicated. [Groans.] There is not a man in the United States who has given the slightest study to our existing financial system who does not know that if Mr. Hendricks' recommendation should be adopted the Government would be unable to redeem the greenback in coin, and the National bank system would be fatally impaired. Mr. Hendricks would frankly admit (for he is a frank gentleman) that he is not a friend to the National banking system, and that, as a member of the Senate of the United States, he opposed legislation which favored that system. Perhaps one of the first measures of the State-rights Democracy, if given control of the Government, would be to restore to the States the power to establish State banks. We are justified in this assumption by the arguments of the Democrats in Congress for twenty years past, and by their ceaseless hostility to the National banking system.

In this connection let me remind you that when Abraham Lincoln was elected there were nearly 800 broken State banks in the Union whose successive failures had cost the people annually 5 per cent. of the total paper circulation of the country, and had involved during the last twenty years of Democratic rule in this country a total loss to the people of $200,000,000. If you place this ominous fact against the experience of the last twenty years of our history, during which no man has lost a single dollar by the circulation of the National banks, you will find, I think, a conclusive argument in favor of maintaining our present financial system. [Cheers.]

Before an audience of this character these facts do not require argument or illustration. I content myself with stating them to you, and bid you, with many thanks for your generous reception, a cordial good-by.

At South Norwalk, Conn., the same day there was a great gathering. Mr. Blaine said:

This is one of the Connecticut towns that might well be cited as an illustration of what American industry can do under the stimulus of protective laws. I understand your population to be about 15,000, and the value of the products about $15,000,000 per year. I am sure that very few communities on this side of the Atlantic or the other can show a ratio between population and production more favorable than that. Your town, too, has an enviable record in war as well as in peace, for, according to the eminent historian, George Bancroft, your ancestors sent more soldiers to take part in the revolutionary struggle than any other town in New England [cheers], so that you were good at fighting when that was in order, and you were good at working when that became your necessity. When a community is good both in war and in peace it has established its reputation, and may well claim recognition as among the best people of the earth.

IN NEW YORK AGAIN.

A meeting held the same evening in the Academy of Music, New York, under the auspices of the Columbia College Blaine and Logan Campaign Club, may be ranked as one of the greatest of the many great successes of the Republican campaign, and reflects much credit upon the Columbia students, by whom it was organized. On the stage were many men distinguished in literary, scientific, and commercial circles—all there to testify their loyalty to the Republican cause and the standard-bearers. The first two rows of seats on the stage were reserved for the Secretaries and Vice-Presidents of the meeting. The list included Judge William Mitchell, Prof. William S. Beck, the Rev. Dr. William P. Williams, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, John Joy, Prof. Charles L. Short, John Jacob Astor, Prof. J. S. Newbury, Robert L. Comming, Prof. Benjamin A. Lee, John A. Stewart, William Walter Phelps, George Peabody Wetmore, George R. Fearing, James F. Ruggles, Julian T. Davies, Robert C. Livingston, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Robert L. Belkay, J. H. Work, Arthur D. Weeks, Jasper T. Goodwin, J. Murray Mitchell, James M. Varuvue, Richard L. Sweezey, William A. Durr, John C. O'Conner, Jr., Stuyvesant Fish, Thomas S. Ormiston, Jr., Hoffman Miller, Jefferson Seligman, Frederick Potts, Jr., and Herbert L. Satterbee. This is what Mr. Blaine said:

I account it a happy circumstance, Mr. President, that the political campaign of 1884 in the metropolis of the Union closes with the demonstrative enthusiasm of the men of education ["Hear!" "Hear!" and applause], for I think you will agree with me that many of our political contests have lacked that element in the foreground, only to find it lamenting and complaining in the afterground. ["Good!" "Good!" and applause.] I am sure it will be well for political contests in the United States and for the conduct of the Government, if graduates of colleges and men of rank in the professions shall deem it not merely a privilege but a duty to cast their influence and their active effort on that side of the scale which they believe should be weightiest in determining the final results of political struggles [applause], and I hope that Columbia College, honored in its founders, honored in its history, honored in the eminence of its great names, shall lead the way in the much-needed reform in the political contests in the United States ["Good," and cheers]; and when sneering allusions are made to the service in the popular branch of Congress, I want the college graduates to remember that one of the most

distinguished Presidents of the United States conceived it to be an honor to dedicate the seventeen most illustrious years of an illustrious life to that service. [Applause.] I want them to remember that that President whose Administration so knit together the American people that his re-election was unopposed did not conceive it to be beneath the dignity of his great character nor inconsistent with his high position to serve as a Justice of the Peace in the Virginia county of which he was a native and a resident. [Enthusiastic applause.] As long as men of social and intellectual position think it beneath them to take part in what are so often called political squabbles, they contribute to make them squabbles. ["Good!" "Good!" and loud applause.] It is in their power to raise them to the dignity of contests involving great principles and touching at every point the fate and fortune of the Nation. I therefore confess, Mr. Chairman—and to no one would I make the confession more gladly than to him who has been the able instructor of so many of the promising youth of this country, and whose whole life is a splendid example of the man who makes conscientious use of the education wherewith he has been endowed—I confess that, standing on the eve of a great National contest in which I am supposed to be personally interested [great cheering]—but in which, as a matter of fact, I have no other or deeper interest than you [renewed cheering]—I confess that I feel proud and honored to stand before this audience on this occasion, appreciating, as I think I do, its present significance, and, as I hope, its far-reaching influence. [Applause.] If office, high or low, be taken as a personal gift, or viewed as a mere personal promotion, it is lowered in its character and takes its place with the lottery prizes of life; but if it be held, as it should be held, as a trust, the bestowment of which is free and unsought, then, indeed, is the honor great. [Prolonged applause.]

I did not come here to-night, Mr. Chairman, to argue the issues of the National campaign. That more properly belongs to others; and if it belonged properly to me I should say it were late in the canvass to do it. But I will not refrain from calling a mention to the fact, as a letter of credit to the Republican party, that all the great reforms it has wrought have been initiated and conducted to a successful conclusion after it had acquired power, and not as a means of acquiring power. [Great applause.]

In the matter of a sound currency, which lies at the very foundation of commercial integrity, there were adverse influences—the most powerful indeed that could be combined. The speculative interests of the country, not only in its metropolis, but extending to its utmost verge, were in favor of an expanded paper currency without regard to its coin value; and possibly, certainly in the judgment of those who were esteemed wise in political management, the cause of the Republican party at the time required nerve and determination in imposing upon the business of the country what was regarded as the hard exaction of a resumption of specie payment; but the Republican party saw its duty and walked in it, believing all the while that godliness would be a great gain. [Applause.] Still

more significant, from the foundation of the Government until the Republican party was in control of it, in every branch of the Federal Administration a reform in the civil service has been talked about and urged by the opposition, but never had the party—in possessing the conscious power which comes from the wielding of great patronage—never had the party in possession taken a step toward denuding itself of the vicious influences that follow from the use of political patronage. The Republican party, however, in full power, disbursing a revenue of $3,000,000,000 per annum—a million dollars for every secular day—and commanding the overwilling service of a hundred thousand officials ready to do the bidding of the National Administration—with these agencies and instrumentalities at command the Republican party took the important and extraordinary step of saying if it was to continue in power it would do so by free will of the people and not by the influence of patronage used for partisan purposes. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the party can be trusted. [Applause.] I believe that the welfare of the Nation demands that it should be trusted [renewed applause], and I have come here to-night to express my great gratification that such an assemblage as this of the people of the great commercial city of the Union believe with me. ["We do!" and applause.] Upon that belief I congratulate you, and for your kindly answer to my brief presentation of the principles involved, I tender you my heartfelt thanks and bid you good-night. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Mr. Blaine, accompanied by the members of his family, Miss M. A. Dodge, Senator Hale, and Mr. and Mrs. Mann of Augusta, left New York, November 3rd, on the regular 9 o'clock train for Springfield, homeward bound.

At Springfield there were fully 20,000 persons on the streets through which the procession passed, and in the public square where the stand was erected. Mr. Blaine was introduced by Col. Metcalfe of Springfield, and was loudly cheered. He congratulated the people upon so large and demonstrative a manifestation of the Republican strength of Massachusetts. Being somewhat hoarse, Mr. Blaine excused himself from speaking further, and gave way, as he said, to some one whose voice could reach the great crowd. There were calls for Gov. Robinson, but he did not respond. Senator Hale was introduced, and made a few remarks, saying that, if Mr. Blaine could not be widely heard to-day, he could be felt. This was received with loud cheering. When Mr. Blaine and his party returned to the train they were joined by Senator Hoar and A. W. Beard of Boston.

On his arrival at Worcester, Mr. Blaine was escorted to a stand erected near the track, and introduced by Senator Hoar. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

I never more sincerely regretted the impairment of my voice than at this moment, that I might make a fitting response to the most cordial and most eloquent greeting which your distinguished Chairman has given me. I crave the power of expression that I might say to him, in the presence of a Worcester audience, that his presentations of the people's cause in this campaign constitute the political literature of 1884. He knows better than you know how profoundly I thank him, and I know better than he knows the full reason I have for gratitude. This campaign is

over, with all that has been pleasant in it; with all that has been unpleasant; with all that has been important; with all that has been unimportant; it closes to-day, and, even though it might sound like the voice of egotism, I am proud to declare here, in the heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that not once in a single instance has any poisoned shaft reached me here (laying his hand over his heart), and I return to my home not with a less but a greater appreciation of the grandeur, the nobility, and the justice of the American people. To that people, of which Massachusetts forms so distinguished and so honorable a part, I submit, with the cause I am called to represent, whatever of personal fortune I have at stake, calmly, without anxiety, and with an abundant readiness to accept with cheerfulness whatever may be the verdict of the great popular tribunal. [Cheers.]

At Natick there was a very large crowd, one section of which was composed of Butler men, who cheered repeatedly for their candidate. Blaine spoke briefly to the people nearest him, expressing regret that he could not utter with a full voice his thanks to the Republicans of Massachusetts for their vigorous and, as he hoped, victorious compaign. [Cheers.]

The crowd at Newton was immense. Mr. Blaine was escorted to a large platform near the depot and introduced, but just as he was about to speak the platform broke down. For a minute or two there was a good deal of excitement, but Mr. Blaine sprang upon the platform and exclaimed: "There is always enough left of a Republican platform to stand upon." This reassured the crowd, and Mr. Blaine went on to say that he was consoled for the bad condition of his voice by the reflection that the time for discussion was past. The verdict to be rendered on the morrow, he awaited calmly and with a reasonable degree of confidence. [Cheers.]

THE BANQUET AT BOSTON.

At a dinner given to Mr. Blaine the same evening at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, there were more than 200 guests. Among the prominent gentlemen were: E. R. Hoar, A. W. Beard, R. Worthington, E. McPherson, C. A. Bartol, J. W. Chandler, P. R. Bishop, and G. A. Marsden. It was about

8 o'clock when Henry Cabot Lodge, who presided, called the company to order. When Mr Blaine rose to respond he was heartily cheered. When order was restored he said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: For reasons which I need not stop to detail a reception of this character in the city of Boston at the close of the National campaign is peculiarly grateful to me, and I thank Mr. Lodge for giving me the opportunity to thank you. [Applause.] It is too late to argue or even to state the great issues involved in the canvass which closes to-night, but I am sure that those issues constitute a difference between parties so broad and so deep that their decision one way or the other will affect for weal or woe the history of the United States for many years to come. [Applause.] I am sure that the great constitutional amendments which have grown out of the civil struggle and which have in so many respects, I might say, changed the very frame-work of our Government, have been made by the Republican party, and are now in its keeping, and, as I have frequently said elsewhere I here now repeat, that to transfer the political power of the country to the Democratic party at this time would by no means be one of those ordinary transfers of the Government from one party to another which the grey-haired men within my view witnessed many years ago. It would not be merely a case of one party going out and another coming in.

It would be rather a reversal and overturning of the great organic changes in the Government, of the great industrial systems, of the great financial systems, and it would be a transfer of the sovereignty of the country far more vital and far-reaching than any of the ordinary changes of dynasty which occur in those European Governments of a different form from ours. And I close this canvass, in which I have had some active participation, with a profound conviction that intelligent as the voters of the United States are—and I am certainly addressing some of the most intelligent of them—that, intelligent as the mass of voters are, accustomed as they are to give heed to the weight and tendency of the questions to be decided, the people of the United States have not yet measured, nor, as I believe, yet fully comprehended, what it would mean to transfer this Government to the absolute control of the Southern States of this Union.

Nor do I here and now stop to give my own idea of what such a change would mean. It were out of place. I should refrain for the additional reason that anything I might now say would be too late to influence popular judgment in any direction, and for the third reason that in so far as my own voice could reach and influence the just judgment of the people of the United States I have exerted it very freely. I have never offered any apology or explanation for taking what some of my closest friends regarded as an extraordinary step in going before the people somewhat more freely and extendedly than has been the habit of those chosen as the Presidential candidates of great parties, but I will now say

that I did it—and I desire to put this on record—I did it because I thought that the peculiar character of the canvass was my personal justification for doing it. I am a profound believer in a popular government, and I know no reason why I should not face the American people. I did it, too, for the more specific reason that I believed there was danger of the great leading questions which related to the industrial and protective system of America being partially or perhaps wholly excluded from that consideration by the people which its merits deserved, and, intrusted as I was with the great function of representing you and all members of the Republican party, I felt that I would in an especial degree myself obtain a hearing.

I have returned somewhat weary, somewhat broken in voice, as your ears have already detected, but I have returned with even a more profound belief than I had in the judgment, in the fairness, in the impartiality in the generosity of the great mass of American citizenship, and I go to my home to-morrow not without a strong confidence in the result of a ballot, but with a heart that shall not in the least degree be troubled by any verdict that may be returned by the great American people, for I have in my entire canvass unconsciously and completely lost sight of myself and of whatever personal fortune I have at stake in a far greater, and far grander, and far more enduring issue which for the time I was submitting to popular judgment. [Cheers.]

From the dinner table Mr. Blaine went to review a grand torchlight procession, which he did from the balcony of the hotel.

The speech at the Boston Banquet was the closing one of the campaign.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECHES.

At a mass-meeting held at Dayton, O., Oct. 5, Gen. Logan made an exceedingly vigorous speech. After referring to the need of protection and the people's resolve to have a free ballot and a fair count, he said:

One word to the old soldiers. [Cries of "Good, good!"] There are a great many soldiers in Ohio who served under me during the war. ["Hear, hear!"] I had some thirty regiments from your State in my command. To-day I met many of the old corps and of the Army of the Tennessee, which I commanded in the latter part of the war. Now, I ask you this question, as soldiers: While you were fighting to support and maintain this Government and to again unite the States as one whole, tell me what single act of the Democratic party, as a party, was in accord with what you were doing? [Cries of "Not one! Not one!"] What have the Democrats done since to show you that they were in accord with you when you were battling for this country? Now, then, if that is true, what is there in the Democratic party that should induce any man who was a faithful and honest soldier to vote the Democratic ticket? [Cries of "Nothing."] Of course there are many that do it, but I would like some one to give a single good reason why a soldier should vote the Democratic ticket. [A voice: "They don't understand the record of the Democratic party."] There are a great many soldiers here who live at the Soldiers' Home. Now, you are told that the Democratic party has done great things for you. I don't propose to discuss what the Democratic party has done, for I have never found them willing to do anything that the Republican party was for. But I tell you this: The home that is given you by the Government was in its inception and carrying out a Republican measure. [Loud cheers.] The same is true of all the homes. A voice: "Mr. Blaine helped to pass the first bill."] I want to say another word to you men, and I say it because it comes from my heart. You have, as the candidate for Secretary of State, the head of your ticket, as gallant an old soldier as ever flashed a blade in the sunlight when battle was raging. His head is silvered with the frosts of many winters. Like many of you, he lay on the battle field at dead of night with a hole through his body, made by lead purchased in England, from a gun bought by the Democrats in England, and fired by a Rebel. Now, I ask you as good citizens and loyal and true men—men who sustained their

Government in its most terrible trial and in its darkest hours—I ask you what there is in the Democracy that should lead a soldier to vote against old Gen. Robinson for Secretary of State of Ohio?

My comrades, I have no appeals to make, except where a man like that heads your State ticket, and there is a Democrat against him who was not your friend in the hour of your distress. I ask you as honest men not to forfeit the honor that you have won with glory that shines around your heads; that name which many of you purchased with your blood, and that bright star which shines in the constellation of freedom, placed there by the hands of Republicans, never to do an act that will put out the light or will obscure it in the slightest degree. So, then, when you touch elbows with your comrades or with citizens say to them, "The hour of peace has come, but the song of joy will gladden my heart, and I march with the old heroes to triumph," so that when the sun shall set the 16th of this month it shall not, when it goes down, take with it the knowledge that the old gallant soldier of this State has been repudiated, and that he must go with gloom and sorrow to his retirement from political position.

My countrymen, I appeal to you. The 14th of October will settle many questions. Ohio stands to-day where she can point out the pathway of glory and progress in this land. Ohio stands like the finger of time. It can point along the path of prosperity and the broad road of civilization that we are treading along. It can point to wholesome laws demanded by this people. It can point to twenty years more to come of good government. I ask you whether you will turn the finger-board around, or whether you will let it point where it has always pointed in Presidential elections during the last twenty-four years? [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Further on Gen. Logan said :

I want to see the time come in this country when every citizen can go freely and voluntarily to the polls and vote for whom he pleases. [Cries of "You're right."] This Republic was built upon the theory that the will of the people governed—in other words, that the Government should be controlled by the majority of its voters, and that their lawful voice should be expressed through the ballot-box. Now, if you will to-morrow allow the people of the Northern and Southern States to cast their votes voluntarily, the Democratic party could not to-night be assured of carrying seven States of this Union, and the only way they can hope of carrying the country is by adding a few Northern votes to the solid South. Now I would ask any intelligent man to say whether or not Mississippi is a Democratic State on a free ballot and a fair count. [Cries of "No! No!"] There are 600,000 colored people and only 400,000 white people, and one-third of the white citizens are Republicans. Will any man tell me that that is a Democratic State? And yet the Democrats carry it by 30,000 or 40,000 majority. How do they do it? By

refusing to allow a certain class of citizens to vote. Now, take South Carolina. That State has nearly double the number of colored people that it has white, and there is a large percentage of white Republicans, and yet South Carolina goes Democratic by 30,000 or 40,000, and they might just as well make the majority 75,000 as 1,000.

GEN. LOGAN AT WARREN.

The morning of September 30th clouds and rain brought disappointment to many people in Warren, but notwithstanding the threatening weather the trains to the city brought large crowds and numerous Blaine and Logan Clubs from all the neighboring towns and surrounding country. By the time Gen. Logan arrived the rain had ceased and the clouds were breaking up. From this time on the crowds on the streets increased very rapidly. Gen. Logan was met at the depot by the Reception Committee and escorted to the residence of Judge Taylor, whose guest he was while in the city. As he dismounted from Mr. C. H. Andrews' private car and made his way to a carriage he was greeted with a perfect storm of cheers, and wherever his carriage appeared along the street from the depot to Judge Taylor's residence he was greeted with continued cheers. The city was a perfect mass of decorations—flags, banners and mottoes appear in every available place. The most remarkable decoration was a Blaine and Logan streamer over 100 feet in length stretched along the front of the buildings on the south side of Market street from Main to Park avenue, representing about forty concerns, every one of which was solidly Republican.

Mrs. Logan arrived at Warren on the 7:05 train, and was met by Judge Taylor.

The weather was not good, but in spite of all the meeting was a great success. About noon the clouds cleared away. The trains that were run especially for the demonstration from all the counties around were filled to overflowing with enthusiastic soldiers who knew Logan for his fellowship in camp, and Republicans who admired him for abilities in the legislative hall. The procession was not as large as some that have marched in honor of the Black Eagle of Illinois, but in point of display it was behind none. Col. H. G.

Stratton was Chief Marshal, and leading in carriages were Gen. Logan, Mayor Ward, the Hon. H. B. Perkins and the Hon. G. S. Townsend.

The wagons of industrial, patriotic and political order were the best features of the display. They were led by the Miles and Mineral Ridge Glee Clubs of sixty voices, and the first seven contained groups of young girls representing Liberty, America, and the various States of the Union. The Falcon Nail Works had a wagon filled with its workmen making nails on which were graven "Blaine and Logan," and a large number of the various iron and steel works of which the section is full were represented by bands of brawny workmen in working clothes and labor-blackened faces. One of the best things in the line was an empty dilapidated wagon drawn by two sorry-looking horses bearing the inscription, "Free trade looking for business," followed by a new wagon loaded with goods and inscribed "Protection has found it." Most of the mottoes carried by the various companies were very appropriate and contained the gist of the issues of the campaign. Among them were such as these: "Garfield's friend is our friend," "Cleveland is England's choice, Blaine is ours," "Vote for brains, not beef," while one bore the thrilling words of Garfield to the young voter: "Come into this camp, young man, and put your young life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it."

All along the line of march where the carriage containing Gen. Logan appeared he was greeted with prolonged cheers, which pealed out over the little town.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

On the square near the court house had been erected the immense tent that did duty at Akron. In it was raised the speaker's platform and stands for the bands and singers. It was lighted as the afternoon fell by electricity. Long before Gen. Logan arrived the tent was crowded, and fully 20,000 Western Reserve Republicans were in it or massed round its edge to wait for Logan. When he alighted and walked up the aisle he was greeted with such cheers that the

tent shook, and they were repeated for five full minutes. Logan was introduced by Ex-Senator H. B. Perkins of Warren, and, after waiting for the cheers to subside, made an eloquent speech, of which the following is an abstract. He began with a tribute to the memory of Gen. Garfield, after which he reviewed the history of the two parties, and said:

The Democratic party in its course has erected monuments all along its pathway. Do you ask me to point them out? If so, tell me what they ever did in the establishment of a sound and healthy financial system for the American people. The effect of their system was disaster and ruin to the country. [Cheers.] They erected a monument to free trade, at the base of which they do homage to-day; they erected a monument to the State banks, and depreciated the currency. But the monument erected to the Democratic party whose base was set deeper and whose shaft was made higher than all others, is the monument they erected to the slave oligarchy which had no other idea for its guidance than that slavery was the highest type of civilization. It stands and still casts its shadow along their pathway. Beneath its base we find the putrid corpse of Secession and the dry bones of State Sovereignty. [Great applause.]

The General referred to the systematic opposition of the Democratic party to all beneficial legislation, and said:

I say to you that there is not an advancement to-day in the line of civilization or progress of this great people for the last twenty years, that has not been made by the Republican party and opposed by the Democratic party. In fact, when the Republican party lifted the slaves up from the deep gulf of despair and placed them in the broad sunlight of glorious freedom, the Democratic party not only opposed making these men free, but, my countrymen, the Democratic strong hand has been laid heavily upon them from that day to this, and nowhere in Democratic States are they permitted freely and fairly to exercise the rights of freemen guaranteed to them by this Government. [Cheers.] So was left by the Democratic party the odious doctrine claimed by foreign governments that once a citizen always a citizen, and for the Republican party to take up and sustain the doctrine of voluntary expatriation; the right of naturalized citizens to go back to the home of their fathers and there be considered an American citizen and be protected in his person and property. [Cheers.] Thus, too, was it left for the Republican party when it came into power to declare by statute that all might return to their own homes, and if the old Government should undertake to put them in the army the strong arm of the American Government would be stretched forth and the American people would say, "No, he is an American citizen." [Cheers.] So it is, my fellow-countrymen. If you ask me what lies under the Democratic monument, I tell you that they

stand over false deeds, failures in statesmanship and want of capacity to run this Government in the interest and honor of the American people. [Cheers.]

After referring to the uncertainty of the Democratic platform on the tariff question, he said:

Now, my fellow-countrymen, let us take a short review of the Republican party and its history. There is nothing misunderstood in the Republican platform. The Republican party stands to-day upon principle, and, while the Democratic party seems to hide its light under a bushel, the Republican party tells you to turn the lights of scrutiny upon every principle they maintain and every act they have performed. If you ask me to point out the monuments of the Republican party to-day I can tell you what they are. They are the monuments erected to wholesome laws, to loyalty and liberty, to the grandest achievements in civilization, to the greatest prosperity and happiness that has been experienced by any people since God has given man the power to govern himself. [Cheers.] Their grand achievements arise like a grand panorama before our view. I might recapitulate that which the Republican party has done. It has unchained 4,000,000 of men and made them to stand upon the same soil where they were held as slaves, and as free men now demand equal rights with the white men and claim protection under the flag of this country. So, too, when the great sea of secession was rolling and tossing as a mighty tidal wave and the old Ship of State was tossed on the billows freighted with the hopes of mankind, the Republican party took the helm, and with Liberty as the guiding star sailed her into a harbor of safety where she is moored to-day in perfect security. [Great cheering.]

The speaker then cited statistics to prove the wonderful growth of the country in every way under the Republican policy of protection, and contrasted the present condition of the country with its condition under Democratic rule, saying:

You know what the condition of this country was when the Democracy turned this Government over to the Republican party. Your furnaces had quit smoking, your factories had quit humming the song of industry. You found your country in distress; you found the Treasury without a dollar; and to-day you are the most prosperous people in the world. [Cheers.] Where does it come from? Did we ever have it before? Has the Democratic party given evidence at any time that they could commence with an empty Treasury and accomplish such results? Never, my countrymen, never.

He continued by reviewing the tariff policy of the Democratic party, and after illustrating the fact that the Democratic

policy would work for the benefit of England and against the United States, he continued:

This is the country for a laboring man, for a professional man, for the tradesman, for the business man. In fact, it is the country for every man who loves liberty and desires happiness. This condition of things has been brought about by the loyalty, genius and ability of the Republican party. Why, then, should any laboring man vote against the Republican party? Why should any other man who loves his country vote against the Republican party? Why should any man vote in favor of the Democratic party who fosters the English industries as against our own? Why should any man support that party whose rule has brought nothing but disaster to the country? [Cheers.]

AT LINCOLN, ILL.

In a speech Oct. 26, at Lincoln, Ill., Gen. Logan said:

There is no time for an elaborate address. Our grand meetings everywhere augur well for the future of the Republican party. The people are aroused to a sense of what is calculated to be a benefit to their own interests. If the love of what the Republican party has done and will do for the people in unifying the Government and developing the grand resources of the country, of the defense and protection the people have secured under its management, of the grand prosperity they have achieved for themselves in all things that conspire together to make this people a prosperous and wealthy people and this one of the grandest Governments that man is allowed to enjoy—if all these things are calculated to inspire a belief in the human mind and heart that the Republican party is best qualified to manage the affairs of this Nation, or better at least than those who have heretofore attempted to manage them, of course the people of this country who are Republicans will be grateful if the action in November shall continue the Government in the hands of the Republican party. [Cheers.]

In closing he said:

When I leave, Robert Lincoln, the son of the grandest man that this country has ever produced, will remain here to address you along with Senator Cullom and others. But in conclusion I want to make one statement. I saw yesterday a circular signed by six colored men, denouncing Gov. Oglesby because he never had done anything for the colored people, and glorifying Carter Harrison as the great savior, almost, of mankind. [Derisive laughter.] Now, I have but this to say, and when I speak of the colored people I speak respectfully of them: When any colored man says that Dick Oglesby has never done anything for the colored people he has forgotten that he was once in chains; that the lash was once upon his back; that the Democratic party put him deep down in the dungeon of despair;

that Dick Oglesby weltered in his own blood on the field of battle for the interests of the colored man [cheers]; that Dick Oglesby, in the great march of civilization and freedom in this land, was one of the chief men who helped raise him from his despair and placed him on the plane of American citizenship. [Cheers.] He has not only forgotten that, but he has forgotten that Carter Harrison had no sympathy with him at that time [A voice: "Not a bit of it!"], but was selling the flesh and blood of the colored man for his own benefit. [Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I appeal to this people, and I say that Gov. Oglesby is an honest man and a patriot. [Applause.] I wish I could say as much for his opponent. [Applause and laughter.] And in conclusion I want to ask you whether you are prepared to elect as President a man who can not tell what his platform is or means, over a statesman, an educated man, a man fearless and bold, a man who can guide the Ship of State through stormy, tempestuous seas without trouble or distress. I hope you will elect that man—James G. Blaine of Maine. [Applause, cheers, and cries of "We will."]

BLAINE AND THE HEBREWS.

The following are the essential portions of a dispatch, by Secretary Blaine concerning the condition of the Jews in Russia, procured from the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1881.—*James R. Lowell, Esq., etc.*—SIR: You will remember that, with your dispatch of the 26th of July last, you transmitted a memorandum of the laws and police regulations of Russia affecting persons of the Hebrew faith which you had received from Sir Charles Dilke, one of her Majesty's Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. Although no information was then given as to the motive of this courteous and very acceptable communication, I naturally inferred that it was in a measure the result of the consultations which the United States Minister at St. Petersburg had been directed to hold informally with his British colleague at that court touching the treatment of such American or British Jews as should, because of business engagements or other causes calling them to Russia, unfortunately find themselves under the operation of the proscriptive laws of the Empire against all Israelities, native or foreign.

The question has for some years very seriously engaged the attention of this Government as presented in the cases of American citizens of Hebrew faith visiting Russia on peaceful, law-observing errands. Under the direction of the late President Garfield the representation of what we believed to be our just claims in the premises was vigorously renewed through the United States Minister at St. Petersburg by means of instructions, of which I enclose for your information copies, with the relative annexes. Those instructions still properly reflect the views of this Government that there should be a change in the treatment of American Israelites in Russia. In view of the circumstance that the case of Mr. Lewisohn, a British subject expelled from the Russian Capital, at that time attracted the attention of her Majesty's Government, it seems to the President that the almost identical interests of the two Governments in the premises justify similar—and, if practicable, concurrent—action on their part, and to that end I write you the present instruction.

The dispatches of the American Minister at St. Petersburg show that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has made frequent assertions of a strong desire on the part of his Government to seek a solution which would harmonize all interests. While declining to admit that the

existing convention may exempt American citizens from abject submission to the religious laws of the land, the Minister has on several occasions promised that the military authorities, in the enforcement of those laws, would give to American citizens the widest practicable latitude in interpreting the obligations of the statutes. In point of fact, it is believed that American (and presumably British) sojourners in Russia enjoy, under the almost absolute discretionary powers of the imperial military commanders, the extremest privileges and immunities which are granted to any foreigners. This Government conceives, however, that it should not be content with leaving the persons and the material interests of its citizens in Russia to the discretionary control of the military arm, however friendly its declared purpose may be. And in this conception it may very properly assume to be joined by her Majesty's Government, which has ever been so watchfully jealous of the moral freedom of its subjects in foreign lands.

The statements of the Russian Government that it was about to seek a harmonious solution have been supplemented by very distinct indications of the probable direction in which the "solution" will be sought. There is, unfortunately, little doubt that the Imperial Government contemplates even more sharply defined restrictive measures against native Hebrews, apparently under the belief that by repressing their "injurious activity," as it is phrased, the causes of discontent which the native Christians feel against the Jews will be measurably lessened, and internal harmony between the conflicting elements be restored.

It can not but be inexpressibly painful to the enlightened statesman of Great Britain, as well as of America, to see a discarded prejudice of the Dark Ages gravely revived at this day—to witness an attempt to base the policy of a great and sovereign State on the mistaken theory that thrift is a crime of which the unthrifty are the innocent victims, and that discontent and disaffection are to be diminished by increasing the causes from which they arise. No student of history need be reminded of the lessons taught by the persecutions of the Jews in Central Europe and on the Spanish Peninsula. Then, as in Russia to-day, the Hebrew fared better in business than his neighbor; then, as now, his economy and patient industry bred capital, and capital bred envy, and envy persecution, and persecution disaffection and social separation. The old tradition moves in its unvarying circle—the Hebrews are made a people apart from other people, not of their own volition, but because they have been repressed and ostracised by the communities in which they resided. The *Ghetto* of mediæval times still teaches its eloquent lesson which the nations have done well to heed. In Great Britain and in the United States the Israelite is not segregated from his fellow-men. His equal part in our social framework is unchallenged, his thrift and industry add to the wealth of the State, and his loyalty and patriotism are unquestioned.

It was perfectly clear to the mind of the late President that an amelioration of the treatment of American Israelites in Russia could

only result from a very decided betterment of the condition of the native Hebrews, that any steps taken toward the relief of one would necessarily react in favor of the other, and that, under all the peculiar and abnormal aspects of the case, it is competent and proper to urge the subject upon the attention of Russia. To his successor in the Chief Magistracy, these conclusions are no less evident, and I am charged by the President to bring the subject to the formal attention of her Britannic Majesty's Government, in the firm belief that the community of interests between the United States and England in this great question of civil rights and equal tolerance of creed for their respective citizens in foreign lands will lead to consideration of the matter with a view to common action thereon. It would seem, moreover, a propitious time to initiate a movement which might also embrace other Powers whose service in the work of progress is commensurate with our own, to the end that Russia may be beneficially influenced by their cumulative representations and that their several citizens and subjects visiting the territory of the Empire on law-observing missions of private interest shall no longer find there subjection of conscience to military forms and procedure which obtains nowhere else in Europe.

You may read this despatch to Lord Granville, and, if he desires it, leave with him a copy. You will say to him at the same time that, while abating no part of his intention to press upon the Russian Government the just claim of American citizens to less harsh treatment in the Empire by reason of their faith, the President will await with pleasure an opportunity for a free interchange of views upon the subject with the government of her Majesty. I am sir, etc., JAMES G. BLAINE.

MR. BLAINE ON THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL POWER.

A large number of devoted personal and political friends of Mr. Blaine serenaded him at his home at Augusta, November 18, as an expression of personal good-will and admiration of his conduct during the National campaign. They marched through the streets under the marshalship of Col. Frank Nye. When they reached Mr. Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, Esq., of the Kennebec bar.

Mr. Blaine responded as follows, his speech being continually interrupted by applause:

Friends and Neighbors: The National contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to the old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life.

After Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes—a popular indorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old Commonwealth; an affection which I inherited from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children?

But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New

England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the National struggle.

But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot-hills of the Alleghenies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single State failed to join in the wild acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles, who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us the victory in the Nation. Indeed, a change of a little more than 5,000 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South.

My thanks would still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000—almost half a million, indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great National misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a Republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen, "Your vote is just as good, just as potential, as the vote of any other citizen." That can not be said to-day in the United States.

The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than 6,000,000 American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential Electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a

single Elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage. and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that comprised the Rebel Confederacy had by the census of 1880 $7,500,000 of white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there, it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to it is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an Electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of Electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate forty-eight Electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people, and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate forty-eight Electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust, and derogatory to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential Electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the Lake States. It is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the Nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the Government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the Nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the

slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash to perhaps 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the North will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference of the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard in wages of contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal right as citizens of the United States that they regard the advent of that party to National power as the signal of their enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone.

Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the Rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the Democratic Senators who come from the States of the late Confederacy, all—and I mean all without a single exception—personally participated in the Rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times.

I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the Electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the war.

Gentlemen, there can not be political inequality among the citizens of a free Republic; there can not be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person, and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty-loving

patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern man, who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the Union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fates of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Towards him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth.

BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

The following letter was sent to President Arthur February 3, 1882, by ex-Secretary Blaine:

To the President of the United States: The suggestion of a congress of all American nations to assemble in the city of Washington for the purpose of agreeing on such a basis of arbitration for international troubles as would remove all possibility of war on the Western Hemisphere was warmly approved by your predecessor. His assassination July 2 prevented his issuing the invitation to the American States. After your accession to the Presidency I acquainted you with the project, and submitted to you the draft for such an invitation. You received the suggestion with most appreciative consideration, and, after carefully examining the form of invitation, directed it to be sent. It was accordingly dispatched in November to the independent Governments of America, North and South, including all, from the Empire of Brazil to the smallest Republic. In a communication addressed by the present Secretary of State the 9th of last month to Mr. Trescott, and recently sent to the Senate, I was greatly surprised to find a proposition looking to the annullment of these invitations, and I was still more surprised when I read the reasons assigned. I quote Mr. Frelinghuysen's language: "The United States is at peace with all nations of the earth, and the President wishes hereafter to determine whether it will conduce to the general peace, which he would cherish and promote, for this Government to enter into negotiations and consultation for the promotion of peace with selected friendly nationalities without extending the line of confidence to other people with whom the United States is on equally friendly terms. If such partial confidence would create jealousy and ill-will, peace, the object sought by such consultation, would not be promoted. The principles controlling the relations of the Republics of this hemisphere with other nationalities may, on investigation, be found to be so well established that little would be gained at this time by reopening the subject, which is not novel." If I correctly apprehend the meaning of these words, it is that we might offend some European powers if we should hold in the United States a Congress of "selected nationalities" of America.

This is certainly a new position for the United States to assume, and one which I earnestly beg you will not permit this Government to occupy. European powers assemble in Congress whenever an object seems to them

of sufficient importance to justify it. I have never heard of their consulting the Government of the United States in regard to the propriety of their so assembling, nor have I ever known their inviting an American representative to be present, nor would there in my judgment be any good reason for their so doing. Two Presidents of the United States in the year 1881 adjudge it to be expedient that American powers should meet in Congress for the sole purpose of agreeing upon some basis for arbitration of differences that may arise between them, and for the prevention, as far as possible, of wars in the future. If that movement is now to be arrested for fear it may give offense in Europe, the voluntary humiliation of this Government could not be more complete, unless we should petition European Governments for the privilege of holding the Congress.

I cannot conceive how the United States could be placed in a less enviable position than would be secured by sending in November a cordial invitation to all American Governments to meet in Washington for the sole purpose of concocting measures of peace and in January recalling the invitation for fear it might create "jealousy and ill-will" on the part of monarchical Governments in Europe. It would be difficult to devise a more effective mode of making enemies of the American Government, and it would certainly not add to our prestige in the European world. Nor can I see, Mr. President, how European Governments should feel "jealousy and ill-will" toward the United States because of an effort on its part to assure lasting peace between the nations of America, unless indeed it be the interest of the European powers that the American nations should at intervals fall into war, and bring reproach on Republican government. But from that very circumstance I see an additional and powerful motive for American Governments to be at peace among themselves. The United States is indeed at peace with all the world, as Mr. Frelinghuysen well says; but there are, and have been, serious troubles between other American Republics. Peru, Chili and Bolivia have been for more than two years engaged in a desperate conflict. It was the fortunate intervention of the United States last spring that averted war between Chili and the Argentine Republic. Guatemala is at this moment asking the United States to interpose its good offices with Mexico to keep off war.

These important facts were all communicated in your late message to Congress. It is the existence or menace of these wars that influenced President Garfield, and, as I supposed, influenced yourself, to desire a friendly conference of all nations of America to devise methods of permanent peace and consequent prosperity for all. Shall the United States now turn back, hold aloof, and refuse to exert its great moral power for the advantage of its weaker neighbors? If you have not formally and fully recalled the invitation to a peace Congress, Mr. President, I beg you to consider well the effect of so doing. The invitation was not mine. It was yours. I performed only the part of Secretary to advise and draft. You spoke in the name of the United States to each of the independent

nations of America. To revoke that invitation for any cause would be embarrassing; to revoke it for avowed fear of "jealousy and ill-will" on the part of European powers would appeal as little to American pride as to American hospitality. Those you have invited may decline, and, having now cause to doubt their welcome, will perhaps do so. This would break up the Congress, but it would not touch our dignity. Beyond the philanthrophic and Christian ends to be obtained by the American conference, devoted to peace and good-will among men, we might well hope for material advantages as a result of a better understanding and closer frienship with the nations of America. At present the condition of trade between the United States and its American neighbors is unsatisfactory to us, and even deplorable.

According to the official statistics of our own Treasury Department the balance against us in that trade last year was $120,000,000—a sum greater than the yearly product of the gold and silver mines in the United States. This vast balance was paid by us in foreign exchange, and a very large proportion of it went to England, where shipments of cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs supplied the money. If anything should change or check the balance in our favor in European trade, our commercial exchanges with Spanish America would drain us of our reserve of gold coin at a rate exceeding $100,000,000 per annum, and would probably precipitate the suspension of specie-payment in this country. Such a result at home might be worse than a little "jealousy and ill-will" abroad; I do not say, Mr. President, that the holding of a peace Congress will necessarily change the currents of trade, but it will bring us into kindly relations with all the American nations; it will promote the reign of peace, and law, and order; it will increase production and consumption. and will stimulate the demand for articles which American manufacturers can furnish with profit. It will, at all events, be a friendly and auspicious beginning in the direction of American influence and American trade in a large field which we have hitherto greatly neglected, and which has been practically monopolized by our commercial rivals in Europe. As Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch foreshadowing an abandonment of a peace Congress is being made public by your direction, I deem it a matter of propriety and justice to give this letter to the press. I am, Mr. President, with great respect, your ever obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTION AS SHOWN BY THE OFFICIAL CANVASS—THE VOTE OF 1880.

The popular vote of 1884 is given below, and that of 1880 is annexed for purposes of comparison:

1884.

STATE.	BLAINE.	CLEVELAND.	BUTLER.	ST. JOHN.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,847	
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Delaware	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,769		72
Georgia	47,603	94,567	125	184
Illinois	337,481	312,355	10,910	12,074
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,716	3,018
Iowa	197,089	144,286	33,000	1,564
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	118,674	152,657	1,655	3,106
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	120	338
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923
Michigan	192,699	149,835	42,153	18,403
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691
Mississippi	43,599	76,510		
Missouri	202,925	235,989		2,153
Nebraska	76,877	54,354		2,858
Nevada	7,193	5,577		
New Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573
New Jersey	123,432	127,784	3,494	6,155
New York	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,006
North Carolina	125,070	142,900	10	425
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,306
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928
South Carolina	21,733	69,890		
Tennessee	124,090	133,270	957	1,131
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont	38,411	17,342	785	1,612
Virginia	139,356	145,497		143
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	805	939
Wisconsin	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total	4,844,061	4,838,319	208,553	150,335
Blaine's Plurality	5,742			

Total Vote.....10,041,268

1880.

STATE.	GARFIELD.	HANCOCK.	WEAVER.	DOW.
Alabama	,178	90,687	4,642	
Arkansas	,661	60,489	4,079	
California	,348	80,426	3,392	
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	412
Delaware	14,150	15,183		
Florida	23,654	27,964		
Georgia	52,648	102,522	481	
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	596
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,968	
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	630
Kansas	121,520	59,789	9,710	
Kentucky	104,550	147,999	1,498	257
Louisiana	37,994	65,310	439	
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	235
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	799
Michigan	185,190	131,300	34,795	1,156
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Mississippi	34,845	75,750	5,797	667
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,045	
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,853	
Nevada	8,732	9,611		
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	189
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	2,177
North Carolina	115,878	124,204	1,136	
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,642
Oregon	20,619	19,948	249	
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,983
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	25
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	7
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,916	43
Texas	57,845	156,228	27,405	
Vermont	45,000	18,181	1,212	110
Virginia	84,020	127,976	139	
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	805
Wisconsin	144,397	114,634	7,980	161
Total	4,449,053	4,442,035	307,250	12,576
Garfield's Plurality	7,018			

Total Vote 9,210,914

The total vote of Dakota at the election for Delegate in Congress was 85,850, of which Judge Gifford (Blaine Republican) received 71,030 and J. B. Wilson, a Cleveland Democrat, 14,820; Republican majority, 56,210.

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